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Daily Report

East Asia

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Daily Report

East Asia

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Hun Sen Optimistic About Cambodia Talks

BK0205033389 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 May 89 pp 1, 2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon in Jakarta]

[Text] Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen arrived in Jakarta yesterday saying he was "full of optimism" that concessions offered by resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk would provide crucial steps in the search for a settlement of the 10-year-old Kampuchean war.

But Hun Sen also warned that the two-day peace talks in the Indonesian capital would fail unless Sihanouk formally dropped two demands from his peace proposal: the dismantling, before elections, of the Hanoi-backed People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK); and the presence of United Nations peacekeepers in post-settlement Kampuchea.

"If he has not dropped these earlier two points, then the internal problem of Kampuchea will be bogged down again," Hun Sen said at Halim Military Airport.

Sihanouk said on his arrival in Jakarta on Sunday that he had decided to drop the conditions in the interests of advancing the peace process. He had previously referred to Hun Sen and other PRK officials as "puppets" and "valets" of the Vietnamese and insisted they relinquish power before nationwide Kampuchean elections.

Sihanouk had also said a UN presence in Kampuchea was needed to guarantee the terms of any political agreements.

Sihanouk yesterday appeared equally optimistic of the talks.

"It seems that we are at the end of the tunnel. We are going to make progress on the way toward a settlement," he told reporters after conferring for 30 minutes with Indonesian President Suharto.

Asked whether settlement of the Khmer conflict seemed imminent, he said, "Yes... I want to achieve a breakthrough in Jakarta."

An aide to Sihanouk said yesterday the form and shape of a provisional government was now a negotiable piece of the Kampuchean puzzle. But he also said the prince would insist on a strong role for himself in any interim arrangement.

"Sihanouk wants to make sure that he has the power to oversee the general election," the aide said.

It was not clear whether Hun Sen was prepared to concede broad-based authority to Sihanouk during a transition period. Phnom Penh has suggested that Kampuchea be governed by a "National Reconciliation Council", with an unspecified role for Sihanouk, until elections are held.

The 38-year-old premier appeared upbeat on his arrival in Indonesia. He said the talks with Sihanouk were particularly important in the wake of Vietnam's April 5 announcement that it would withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea by September 30.

"We don't have much time," Hun Sen said.

Hun Sen also expressed concern yesterday over the possible resurgence of the Khmer Rouge, the military backbone of Sihanouk's three-party resistance coalition.

"Any demand to dissolve the force that opposes Pol Pot is an invitation for Pol Pot to return," he said.

Sources said Hun Sen would press for an immediate end of military assistance to the Khmer Rouge and a complete cessation of aid to the other groups as soon as the Vietnamese troops are gone.

Sihanouk has sought to play down the threat of a return of the Khmer Rouge, describing the group as low in morale, short of voluntary soldiers and under strong pressure from China not to repeat the excesses of its past.

Although three previous meetings between Hun Sen and Sihanouk in France ended in deadlock, Sihanouk's unexpected turnaround on the long divisive issues has raised hopes of a breakthrough.

Sihanouk said he is jointly formulating fresh strategy with his resistance partners and is no longer insisting on the dismantling of the Phnom Penh government as a condition for negotiations.

Abandoning a call for the UN monitoring of the withdrawal and subsequent elections, Sihanouk said he could accept an international control mechanism instead with the member countries selected at an international conference in Paris.

"I have to be realistic in order to reach our goal," said the 67-year-old Sihanouk, who ruled Kampuchea for almost 30 years.

During a brief stopover at Bangkok's Don Muang Airport on his way to Jakarta yesterday morning, Hun Sen met with Kraisak Chunhawan, adviser and son of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. The Kampuchean premier had asked to meet with Chatchai, who replied by scheduling a meeting later this week, following the Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks.

Kraisak said Hun Sen would return to Bangkok Friday for a two-day visit and would meet with Chatchai Saturday before returning to Phnom Penh.

Speaking to reporters at the airport, Hun Sen denied resistance charges that millions of Vietnamese settlers, including disguised Vietnamese soldiers, were living in Kampuchea. "There is no such problem at all," he said.

"And by (September 30) there will not be a single soldier in Kampuchea."

SPK Reports on Hun Sen's Arrival

BK0205052189 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0435 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 2—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen arrived in Jakarta Monday for talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk on ending the 10-year-old conflict in Cambodia.

"I have rather good feeling," Prime Minister Hun Sen said at Halim Military Airport, referring to the concessions made by the prince on the demand for dismantling the Phnom Penh government and the role of the United Nations in supervising the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. "If it is true, that could lead to a political settlement," he said, adding that "if he has not dropped two points, the internal problem of Cambodia could be bogged down again."

Hun Sen is due to meet Prince Sihanouk Tuesday and Wednesday. The two men have met three times in France.

During his stop-over in Bangkok yesterday the Phnom Penh leader stressed that the withdrawal announced earlier this month of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia was also a major concession. He said Phnom Penh may "consider more concessions" concerning differences over the monitoring mechanism for a peace settlement. He also confirmed that a special weekend session of the National Assembly had changed the name of the country from the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the State of Cambodia one of a series of "concessions" to Prince Sihanouk.

Also in Bangkok, Thai officials said that Hun Sen would make a brief visit in Bangkok to Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan after the Jakarta meeting. "He is to meet Mr. Chatchai next Saturday," they said.

In a related development Indonesian and Western diplomats are quoted by AFP as saying that signs are positive as Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk prepare for the crucial fourth round of talks in Jakarta Tuesday.

Official on Hun Sen's 'Flexibility'

OW0205034489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT
2 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Hun Sen of newly renamed Cambodia will propose the setting up of a four-party leadership council for the country in two days of talks here with Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a senior Phnom Penh official has said.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Monday night, the official said Hun Sen's new proposal would make the council the top political decision-making body in the country after the expected completion of a Vietnamese troop withdrawal in September.

Hun Sen is in Jakarta for discussions Tuesday and Wednesday with Sihanouk who heads the tripartite resistance coalition opposing the Vietnamese-backed Cambodian Government.

The new proposal enlarges on previous suggestions which limited the power of any council to planning post-withdrawal elections, the official said. Both sides have agreed in principle to a provisional coalition government but not the steps surrounding its introduction.

The official also expressed Phnom Penh's readiness to discuss the problem of an international observer force for the nation's transition to democracy.

The Phnom Penh government had previously proposed an observation team with personnel from India, Poland and Canada while the resistance had insisted on a monitoring body from the United Nations.

The talks Tuesday and Wednesday were expected to center on the council proposal, the official said, adding that Hun Sen had concrete plans to table if the talks progressed suitably.

While stressing Hun Sen's flexibility, the official said that a continuation of the present ruling infrastructure would be the key to any compromise on the council suggestion.

The official said that the Khmer Rouge or Pol Pot faction, while the militarily strongest of the resistance groups, was not a necessary part of any ruling council. Phnom Penh's official position accepts the role of a Khmer Rouge representative in a provisional coalition government.

Hun Sen Meets President Suharto

*BK0105155689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1553 GMT
1 Apr 89*

[Text] Jakarta, May 1 (AFP)—Indonesian President Suharto late Monday met visiting Premier Hun Sen of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which Indonesia does not recognize, officials said.

Mr. Hun Sen, accompanied by two staff members, paid an 80-minute courtesy call on the president at his residence Monday evening, the officials said.

Director General for Political Affairs at the Foreign Ministry John Louhanapessy was also present during the meeting, they said. No details of the meeting were disclosed.

Indonesia recognises the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the rightful government of Cambodia.

Mr. Hun Sen has met Mr. Suharto here twice in the past, in July and February, but both times in the company of the other leaders of the warring Cambodian factions, who were here to attend informal talks on Cambodia.

The premier is in Jakarta for peace talks with Prince Sihanouk starting Tuesday.

Hun Sen Meets Indian Minister Singh

*BK0105145689 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1430 GMT 1 May 89*

[Text] India has welcomed Prince Norodom Sihanouk's decision to drop his demand for induction of UN peace-keeping force in Kampuchea. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, said in Jakarta that the decision has brightened the prospects for an early settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Before his departure for Bangkok, Mr Natwar Singh had a 90-minute meeting with the Kampuchean prime minister, Mr Hun Sen. Speaking to newsmen, he said that he briefed Mr Hun Sen about his meeting with Prince Sihanouk and other leaders.

Sihanouk-Hun Sen Viewed as Pressuring Khmer Rouge
*BK0205083889 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 May 89 p 8*

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon in Jakarta]

[Text] Jakarta—Fresh flexibility from both Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Hun Sen has raised hopes for a settlement on some of the more contentious aspects of the ten-year-old Kampuchean conflict.

Diplomats based here describe the softened stands, and the convergence of the Sihanouk's and Hun Sen's positions as part of a plan to bring the pressure of diplomatic

isolation to bear upon the Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge are represented in Sihanouk's resistance coalition but not at this round of negotiations.

"It seems as if both leaders have made and began last-minute preparations for the talks, the tone and content of their public statements were conciliatory; both hinted at concessions on the shape of a provisional Kampuchean government and the nature of a control force which would supervise the implementation of settlement agreements.

Sihanouk has long insisted that the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), which Vietnam supports, be dismantled before general elections are held. Hun Sen, the PRK premier, has rejected that condition as well as Sihanouk's demand that the United Nations be an integral part of the supervisory body.

Suddenly, however, Sihanouk and Hun Sen are speaking of compromise, on both conditions.

Sihanouk's fresh offers should come as no surprise. Momentum has slipped from the side of the resistance coalition since Hun Sen's January "unofficial" visit to Bangkok and Sihanouk's absence from JIM-2 [second Jakarta informal meeting] in February. The April 5 announcement of a September withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea begged answers from Sihanouk and his three-party coalition.

An aide to Sihanouk said yesterday that the Prince would now accept the Hun Sen proposal to alter, rather than dismantle, the PRK government, creating a "National Reconciliation Council" in which Sihanouk would presumably hold the chairmanship. The aide also said the UN seat of Kampuchea, currently occupied jointly by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) (the three-party grouping of the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and Sihanouk's own faction) would be vacated until national elections were held.

Hun Sen, meanwhile, has made clear in recent statements his willingness to discuss the possibility of UN involvement in the control force. A Kampuchean source here told THE NATION Hun Sen may be willing to accept as many as 100 UN peace-keeping troops in a body that he asks be composed of representatives from Canada, India, Poland, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Ali Alatas, Indonesian foreign minister in his capacity as chairman of the Jakarta informal meetings on the Kampuchean question (JIM).

In Phnom Penh last week, at an extraordinary session of the National Assembly, the PRK constitution was amended to allow for changes in the national flag, national anthem and name of the country. "PRK" [People's Republic of Kampuchea] will become "SOC"—the State of Cambodia. These were changes clearly intended to placate Sihanouk.

The two sides appear to be rallying around a shared interest in avoiding a return of the Khmer Rouge, the communist party which controlled the country from 1975 until 1978. Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea in late December 1978 and toppled the Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot. More than one million Kampuchians died in executions and forced labour carried out under Khmer Rouge rule.

The other Khmer factions and the member countries of ASEAN have in recent months grown increasingly critical of the Khmer Rouge and apprehensive about the party's place in post-settlement Kampuchea.

According to an Indonesian source, Khmer Rouge officials were not invited to the current round of talks because of past examples of "troublesome behaviour." The source said two previous meetings held here had left an impression that the party, whose nominal leader and chief negotiator is Khieu Samphan, had presented serious obstacles to an agreement.

"This time," the source said, "a tripartite meeting will end with constructive results. The aim is to get an agreement among Sihanouk, Hun Sen and (KPNLF leader) Son Sann."

Sihanouk has assigned Son Sann, who also serves as premier of the CGDK, to negotiate here, saying he (Sihanouk) plans merely to listen to Hun Sen's proposals. But diplomats here said they doubt whether the lively Prince will stay quiet through two days of talks, and PRK representatives here spoke yesterday of "a real breakthrough" this time around.

"Never before have we been so optimistic about the talks on Kampuchea," said Chum Bunrong, spokesman for the PRK delegation.

Any progress here will likely benefit Thai Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and provide a much-needed show of support for the Thai premier's friendly policy toward Indochina.

The shift in Sihanouk's position follows a clear change in the Prince's attitude towards Chatchai. When Hun Sen visited Thailand as a private guest of the Thai premier in late January, Sihanouk responded with angry talk and an announcement that he would boycott the JIM-2.

During a weekend stop in Bangkok, Sihanouk called on Thailand to host a new round of talks between the four Khmer factions and asked that Chatchai mediate the meetings.

Chatchai responded cautiously, with a refusal for the moment that may be open for consideration in the near future—depending on the level of pressure felt from China, ASEAN and from Thai officials as well.

Prior to Vietnam's recent troop withdrawal pledge, China and the ASEAN countries—particularly Singapore—criticised Thailand for what they said was an ill-conceived rapprochement with the PRK.

Any agreement reached here, particularly an accord that addresses the Khmer Rouge's future—will place Thailand prominently in the regional political state. The Khmer Rouge's future as a militarily strong guerrilla force will depend entirely on Thai and Chinese policies.

Specifically, Thailand will decide, with all parties watching, whether to continue to allow Chinese arms supplies to flow through Thai territory to Khmer Rouge military outposts along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Domestic criticism will also affect Thailand's Indochina policy. Competition between Chatchai's Chat Thai Party and the Social Action Party of Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila intensified after the Hun Sen's visit and has been a steady irritant to Chatchai's coalition government.

The Thai military today appears willing to reduce its aid to the Khmer Rouge and increasingly interested in dealing with the PRK. Contacts between Phnom Penh and Thai military leaders have helped to avoid border clashes and contributed to a generally non-hostile state of bilateral relations.

Such consultations are made easier because of a close relationship between Phnom Penh Defence Minister Tie Banh and Thai Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut. "They have met each other and they share mutual interests," the PRK's Chum said.

Yesterday's Bangkok meeting between Hun Sen and Chatchai adviser Kraissak Chunhawan, and a Chatchai-Hun Sen meeting scheduled for later this week, will provide glimpses of Thai policy towards the Khmer Rouge and the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons. Chatchai's talks with Hun Sen this time will raise fewer eyebrows than the January meeting and lay further groundwork for the future of Thai-PRK relations.

As the Khmer parties meet and their leaders try to put a new Kampuchean house in order Thailand's role in the peace process will depend to a great extent on events within Thailand itself. Chatchai and his initiative need the support not only of China and ASEAN but of the domestic opposition as well.

Sihanouk, Hun Sen Meet Ahead of Formal Talks
BK0205030889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0304 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 2 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen met here Tuesday ahead of formal talks on ending the 10-year-old conflict in their country.

An Indonesian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Hun Sen paid a courtesy call on the prince in his room at the Borobudur Hotel in central Jakarta.

The two men were scheduled to meet one-on-one for about an hour before the start of the formal talks, he said.

Security at the hotel was very tight and the corridor leading to the room where the prince and Mr. Hun Sen were meeting was completely cordoned off.

Sihanouk, Hun Sen Begin Cambodia Talks

BK0205075589 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] A meeting between Cambodian resistance leader Prince Sihanouk and Phnom Penh regime Prime Minister Hun Sen at Hotel Borobudur in Jakarta this morning lasted for more than 1 hour. They discussed efforts to solve the Cambodian issue. Radio Republic of Indonesia reporter Hendro Martono reports on the meeting:

[Begin recording] Following the meeting, Prime Minister Hun Sen said during a news conference that a step of progress was achieved in his meeting with Prince Sihanouk this morning. He said both sides had agreed that after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, both sides will stop accepting arms supplies from their supporters outside Cambodia. Both sides were also agreeable on the international supervision force whose composition will be decided at an international conference on Cambodia. An international conference will be held in Jakarta and again in Paris. An agreement was also reached on the color of the national flag of Cambodia. Hun Sen said that he will invite Prince Sihanouk to Cambodia and make him the head of state. Prince Sihanouk can later appoint the general election committee to hold an election in Cambodia. [end recording]

Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen will meet again today at the same place.

Agree on Ending Military Aid

BK0205070089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT 2 May 89

[Excerpts] Jakarta, May 2 (AFP)—Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen said here Tuesday that he and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk "agreed on the need for an international control mechanism" (ICM) to monitor a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

He described the agreement as a "step forward in my negotiations with Prince Sihanouk."

Prince Sihanouk did not attend Mr. Hun Sen's press briefing. Indonesian officials said the prince would make a formal statement Wednesday morning.

Mr. Hun Sen also said in reference to another crucial issue in any settlement that he and the prince "pledged that after the conclusion of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia the two of us will stop receiving assistance from abroad."

China has been the major backer of the resistance while the Soviet Union has supported Vietnam. [passage omitted]

Mr. Hun Sen also announced that he and Prince Sihanouk would meet in Paris on July 24, to be followed the next day by a conference of the four warring Cambodian factions.

Mr. Hun Sen did not say whether he would meet Prince Sihanouk again here in Jakarta but repeated his call for the prince to become head of state after a settlement.

Mr. Hun Sen made no mention of Prince Sihanouk's latest apparent concession in dropping a demand for dismantling his government, and gave no indication that there had been any progress on the crucial issue of what type of government should be set up in Phnom Penh in an overall settlement.

On the internal aspects of the conflict, Mr. Hun Sen said he had proposed "to open up our government. Then we will set up the electoral commission in order to allow the other parties to take part" in elections later.

Mr. Hun Sen said he would continue the talks later Tuesday with Mr. Son Sann, who has been charged by the resistance coalition government to officially represent them as their prime minister.

Vietnam said last month that it would withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by September and called for the reactivation of the 1954 Geneva Control Commission comprising India, Poland and Canada which supervised the pull-out of France's colonial army.

Agree on Need for Control Mechanism

BK0205054289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0528 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 2 (AFP)—Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen said here Tuesday that he and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk "agreed on the need for an International Control Mechanism" (ICM) to monitor a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

Mr. Hun Sen said the ICM could be set up at an international conference to be held either first in Jakarta and then Paris or vice versa. He did not say when such a conference would take place.

"The composition (of the ICM) is not a point of divergence," Mr. Hun Sen said after two hours of one-on-one talks with the prince. He added: "We are not far apart and we can continue to talk about it."

The U.N.-recognised resistance coalition, comprising the followers of Prince Sihanouk, former Premier Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge, has previously insisted on United Nations monitoring of a Vietnamese troop withdrawal, a plan flatly rejected by Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

On his arrival Sunday Prince Sihanouk said he was prepared to soften his stand on this issue as he had to be realistic in the search for a settlement of the 10-year-old conflict.

Vietnam announced last month that it would withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by September and called for the reactivation of the 1954 Geneva control commission comprising India, Poland and Canada, which supervised the pull-out of France's colonial army.

Hun Sen Reports 'Progress' in Talks

BK0205124089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT
2 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 2 (AFP)—Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen said here Tuesday [2 May] he had made progress in peace talks with Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, citing agreement on an international control commission (ICM) to supervise a Vietnamese troop pullout.

At a second news conference in the space of a few hours, Mr. Hun Sen said he and the prince had made further headway during a working lunch after a two-hour one-to-one meeting in the morning.

"We cannot dissolve our government before elections," Mr. Hun Sen said, repeating a standing Phnom Penh position.

But he added that the proposed ICM could assist a four-party supreme council in Phnom Penh headed by Prince Sihanouk which would prepare the country for polls and supervise any agreements reached.

The U.N.-recognised resistance coalition, comprising followers of the prince, former premier Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge, has previously insisted that Mr. Hun Sen dissolve his government and form an interim administration with it while the U.N. supervised a Vietnamese withdrawal and elections.

"These concessions are the most important ones ... We've almost dried up all our concessions. But after today's talks with Prince Sihanouk I still have more cards to play," Mr. Hun Sen said.

A special session of the Phnom Penh parliament over the weekend changed the name of the country from the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the State of Cambodia and restored to Buddhism its religious place in the country.

Referring to a meeting Tuesday with Mr. Son Sann, he said: "With Son Sann I don't have many cards to play because he demanded too much. He wanted me to dissolve my government."

Diplomatic sources here expressed some surprise at the day's events.

"If the prince has agreed ... Then he appears to have gone further than Hun Sen," said one source.

Prince Sihanouk made no public comment on Mr. Hun Sen's remarks, keeping a pledge to remain silent during the discussions.

On his arrival Sunday, however, the prince had said he was prepared to soften his stance on the resistance's demands, which had proved the stumbling block to progress at three previous meetings between the two men in France and in informal regional talks in Indonesia in July and February.

"I do not object to the dissolution of my government nor to the setting up of a coalition government but this should be decided by the people through elections," Mr. Hun Sen said.

Before any elections his government had to remain in place "to maintain social order and maintain economic and social life," he added.

Referring to the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, who were ousted from Phnom Penh by Vietnamese troops in early 1979, Mr. Hun Sen said: "We discussed extensively with Prince Sihanouk on how to solve the Khmer Rouge issue. We agreed that this was a subject for further discussion."

In Bangkok, diplomatic and Cambodian sources said the Marxist Khmer Rouge, the strongest military force in the resistance, appeared worried by the prospect of a possible breakthrough during the Jakarta talks.

At his first press conference Tuesday, Mr. Hun Sen said he and Prince Sihanouk would meet in Paris on July 24, to be followed the next day by a conference of the four warring factions.

The ICM could be set up at an international conference to be held either first in Jakarta and then Paris or vice versa, he said, without specifying when such a conference would take place.

Mr. Hun Sen said that he and Prince Sihanouk had agreed that both India and Indonesia could sit on the proposed six-member ICM as non-aligned countries.

He added he would have more talks Wednesday with Mr. Son Sann, who has been charged by the resistance coalition government to represent them as their prime minister, on the exercise of power at local level and an interim government.

Observers said peace moves have accelerated on the long-stalemated Cambodian issue in step with improving Sino-Soviet relations and the first opening in nearly 10 years of high-level contacts between Beijing and Hanoi.

China has been the main backer of the resistance, providing arms mainly to the Khmer Rouge, while Moscow has supported Vietnam with economic and military assistance.

Chinese and Vietnamese officials are to resume talks in Beijing next week, just days before the first Sino-Soviet summit in 30 years between Deng Xiaoping and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Vietnam announced last month it would pull all its remaining troops out of Cambodia by September.

VOK Correspondent's Dispatch

BK0205063189 (*Clandestine Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian* 0430 GMT 2 May 89)

[Station correspondent Pol Ham's 1 May dispatch from Borobudur Hotel in Jakarta on the meeting to find a Cambodian solution—recorded]

[Text] The delegation of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] headed by His Excellency Son Sann, chairman of the KPNLF and prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government [CCG], arrived in Jakarta to join Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia and head of the CCG, in the talks with Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-supported Phnom Penh regime.

On Monday afternoon, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk met with U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle at Borobudur Hotel and His Excellency Son Sann met with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas also at the Borobudur Hotel where the Cambodian leaders are staying and where the meeting will be held on Tuesday morning.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Jakarta on Sunday. According to foreign newspaper reports, the samdech said he would make concessions on some points in order to make the talks successful. It was also reported that Hun Sen, too, would make some concessions.

His Excellency Son Sann said at the Jakarta airport that he came to contribute to the search for peace in Cambodia and that he would do his best to make the meeting a

success. Asked whether he knew of the two concessions of Hun Sen, His Excellency Son Sann said he would comment on them after he had met with Hun Sen.

We have no information about the meeting between the U.S. vice president and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, which was held Monday afternoon. We had previously been told that the U.S. vice president wanted to meet the Cambodian leader to learn about the position of the Cambodian resistance forces on the search for a Cambodian solution.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who met with His Excellency Son Sann on Monday from 1500 to 1600, said he was pleased with the presence of His Excellency Son Sann in the current talks of the leaders of Cambodian factions. He expressed hope that this meeting would proceed smoothly and successfully.

His Excellency Son Sann was also optimistic of the current talks, saying that if each faction makes concessions and thinks only of peace in Cambodia, the talks will certainly be a success.

Further on Indochina Trade Conference

Address by Thai Premier Chatchai

BK2904021189 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English 29 Apr 89 p 8

["Text" of keynote address by Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan at 28 April Bangkok conference on "Indochina: Turning a War Zone Into a Trade Zone"]

[Text] I feel honoured to be here today, to preside over the opening of the conference on "Indochina: From War Zone to Trade Zone," organized by two distinguished newspapers, *THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL* and *THE NATION* and the Board of Trade of Thailand.

It gives me great pleasure also to be here today, because, at the risk of sounding immodest, I feel that I should claim a little credit for inspiring this conference, or at least the title of this conference.

As most of you will recall, on the very day I took office, some eight and a half months ago, I announced that I would like to transform Indochina from a battlefield into a trading market.

Much has been written about this statement of intention, but let me put it very simply and tell this distinguished audience one thing: that I am a simple man and I like simple home truths.

The first home truth is that in wars there are no winners.

My public career spanned all the major armed conflicts in Southeast Asia over the last fifty years. As a soldier, I have witnessed many of these armed conflicts at first hand. As a retired soldier, I still hold that sometimes it is necessary to fight, and to shed blood, for what one believes is right.

But I also have come to the conviction that in wars all are ultimately losers. For when a nation seeks to draw the blood of her enemy, she will in the end have to shed some of her own. When a nation sends her children to fight and die, she kills a part of herself, a part of her own future, her future dreams and aspirations.

Since the Second World War and the end of Western colonialism in the region, Southeast Asia has been ravaged by wars. I believe that no one has come out as a winner. Thus, my earnest desire is to help bring a lasting peace to the region.

The second home truth is that common prosperity is the best guarantee of peace.

In the world we live in, wars cannot be ruled out and there can be no simple preventive cure for armed conflicts among states.

But when nations and peoples trade with one another, when nations and peoples invest in one another's land, when nations and peoples interact with one another across a broad spectrum of economic endeavours, and when nations and peoples enjoy mutual benefits from these endeavours, they have little incentive to bear arms against one another.

Since the Second World War and the end of Western colonialism in the region, Southeast Asia has also been divided by manifold conflicts of ideology. In the past decade in particular there have existed two Southeast Asias: one subscribing to socialism in one form or another and being excluded from the process of economic development that has taken place in the global economic system; the other, that is the ASEAN countries, building individual and collective resilience through pragmatic political, diplomatic and economic strategies, and partaking fully in the global economic development process.

There must not be two Southeast Asias.

I believe that all regional states must participate fully in the process of economic development, that they must engage in mutually beneficial exchanges so that the fruits of economic development are shared. For in the last resort common prosperity is the best guarantee against armed hostilities. My earnest desire is to help bring prosperity to the whole region.

The third home truth is that when the world changes, all nations must adjust to the changing realities.

The last few years have seen increasing rapprochement among great powers; ever greater importance being attached to economic matters in the deliberations of most countries' domestic and foreign policies; and growing trends toward the lessening of all regional tensions and conflicts.

I believe that these changes have opened up the door for peace and prosperity in an unprecedented manner and that nations the world over must make the best use of the opportunities arising therefrom, to help bring about lasting peace and prosperity. It is my earnest desire that this government fully play its part in this task.

As someone who has seen all too many wars in a long public career, I feel very excited by the emerging prospects of peace and prosperity in the region that we love and live in.

I look forward to the day when there is truly one Southeast Asia in which all countries, Thailand and ASEAN, together with Burma, Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, can work together in the pursuit of peace and prosperity.

I look forward to the day when all the schemes of economic cooperation among regional states, that have been discussed and deliberated, can become a reality.

I long for the day when the mighty Mekong River becomes, not a line of division among adversaries, but common lifeblood for friends and neighbours.

I long for the day when Thailand and ASEAN together with Burma, Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam become closely linked to one another through ties of trade, investment, communications and telecommunications.

And I hope I will see the day when all Southeast Asians can sit together to discuss what they can do for each other or what they can accomplish in joint endeavours with each other.

I believe that conferences, such as this, by promoting greater exchanges among Southeast Asians in these issues, can help bring that day a little bit nearer.

A new Southeast Asia is emerging. A Southeast Asia where there is great prospect of peace and prosperity for all. But life's worthy treasures cannot be had without effort and commitment. It is the duty of us all, who call ourselves Southeast Asians, to make our region, our home, one of peace and prosperity for our children and our children's children, through generations to come.

SRV's Nguyen Co Thach Speaks

BK2904015189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Apr 89 p 2

[Excerpt] Thailand should act as a coordinator to set up a consultative body to promote regional dialogue and economic cooperation, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said yesterday.

Declaring that "decades of political confrontation are over", Mr Thach said it was time efforts were made to establish a framework for cooperation.

Addressing a symposium on Indochina trade organised by THE NATION, the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL and the Board of Trade, Mr Thach said:

"Our world today is that of lessening tension and stress, not to say yet that it verges on coepration and peace.

"We also realise that we are living today in a state of inter-dependence between nations," Mr Thach said.

"We need our neighbours as much as our neighbours need us.

"Would it be, therefore, appropriate, ladies and gentlemen, to say that time has come for concerted efforts in establishing some sort of framework that would allow all of us to undertake some kind of exchange of ideas between ourselves, to set up a dialogue in economic cooperation that would promote better understanding, friendship and prosperity?

"A consultative body could be established between our countries, officially or just among private parties, at regular intervals or on an ad-hoc basis," he said.

"I would like to propose Thailand also be the coordinator of our common efforts in future regional economic cooperation," he said.

A secretariat for the body should be set up to undertake research in areas such as banking, trade, clearing and customs "with the hope that agreements, either bilateral or multilateral, be reached soon". [passage omitted]

Further on Nguyen Co Thach Address

BK2904154489 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT
29 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29—Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has declared that all foreign investors will be welcomed to Vietnam and provided with every favourable condition to conduct their businesses in Vietnam.

Speaking at the current international symposium on "Indochina: From War Zone to Trade Zone" in Bangkok on April 28, 1989, Nguyen Co Thach laid particular stress on Thailand's role in the promotion of bilateral as well as multilateral relations among nations in Southeast Asia.

Since 1988 Southeast Asia has been the center of a number of significant events. The region is now entering a new era of international relations. Withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is one of important events. In 1988 when its military presence there had been cut down by a half, Vietnam announced the withdrawal of 50,000 volunteer troops from that country. Earlier this year, the three Indochinese states have declared that all remaining troops in Kampuchea will also be pulled out by the end of September 1989. Another significant event is the Jakarta informal meeting held in July 1988 among the Southeast Asian countries and the Kampuchean parties, putting an end to the period of confrontation in this region and ushering in a period of cooperation among countries of the region to settle their differences and disputes by peaceful means. The next significant event is the announcement in August 1988 made by H.E. [His Excellency] Mr. Chatchai Chunhawan, of his policy of turning Indochina from war zone to trade zone as well as his policy of the golden peninsula development.

The golden peninsula consisting of five countries with a total population of nearly 200 millions can create favourable conditions for the scientific and technological development at high levels and for the optimization of labour division and specialization. A large market composed of 10 Southeast Asian countries with a population of 400 millions, endowed with rich natural resources and a tropical sea constitutes a great potential. With mutual confidence, concerted efforts and coordination, we will be able to complement each other effectively and most beneficially.

Vietnam is firmly set to improve its relations with other countries, first and foremost with the countries of this region. In the interests of regional cooperation, Vietnam is willing to adhere to the 1976 Bali Treaty of Amity and Cooperation.

Domestically Vietnam has, over the last two years, carried out an all-round policy of renovation aimed at creating favourable conditions for development.

Economically, the core of the renovation policy is to develop a market economy with a macro-level planning. Today every economic sector enjoys equally favorable conditions for development, and all the people's potentials are being mobilized. The investment and production structures have been renovated, with priority given to three programs, namely the production of food and foodstuffs, the production of consumer goods and the export-oriented production. At the same time necessary industries including energy and infrastructure, will be developed to support

the above-mentioned three programs. The old management mechanism based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies has been abolished and replaced by a management mechanism of market economy with marco-level planning based on economic leverages such as fiscal and monetary policies... All production and business enterprises are now fully accountable for their activities, encouraged to make the best use of their labour force's creativity, to expand the specialization of production and cooperation among themselves and to link their production with both domestic and foreign markets.

Vietnam has attached great importance to the cooperation with countries in the Asia and Pacific region, particularly with those in Southeast Asia. In implementing this policy, the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam adopted the Foreign Investment Law at the end of 1987. It is considered as one of the investment laws that provide most favorable conditions for foreign investors.

Within a year since the investment law was adopted, more than 1,500 foreign delegation have come to Vietnam on fact-finding and contract-signing missions. The Vietnamese government has granted more than 50 licenses of investments totalling nearly US dollars 500 million, among them a number of large-scale contracts on oil and gas exploration and exploitation.

Foreign investors' concerns have been gradually removed. With a market economy, Vietnam has put an end to a system in which the state arbitrarily fixed prices, set exchange rates and has moved to implement the one-price, one-exchange rate mechanism of free exchange regulated by the law of supply and demand. The inflation rate has been gradually reduced. From the end of 1985 to mid 1988, the monthly inflation rate was double digit, but from since then the rate has been reduced to single digit.

At present Vietnam cooperates with IMF to work out medium and short-term restructural plans to improve the economic situation. In this framework three IMF teams will go to Vietnam in April and May this year for preparation of structural adjustment facilities programs aimed at helping Vietnam reduce its economic difficulties.

In the light of the achievements recorded over the past six months, we are firmly convinced that our economy will be stabilized and developed within the next two to three years.

Time has come for concerted efforts in establishing some sort of framework that would allow all of us to undertake some kind of exchange of ideas between ourselves, to set up a dialogue in economic cooperation that would promote better understanding, friendship and prosperity. A consultative body could be established between our countries, officially or just among private parties, at regular intervals or on an ad-hoc basis. It is of importance that the secretariat of this body should be established and to undertake a series of researches in various area, such as

banking, trade, clearing and customs, with the hope that agreements, either bilateral or on a multi-national basis, be reached at a not too distant future.

Interview With SRV Minister

SK2904065589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT
29 Apr 89

[Text] Bangkok, April 29 (YONHAP)—A senior Vietnamese Government official has said his country, which only recognizes North Korea, hopes to improve relations with South Korea.

"Many South Korean companies have already established trade and economic ties with Vietnam. We welcome them, and do hope that these relations will further develop," Nguyen Co Thach, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said Friday.

"Vietnam will normalize and develop its relations with all other countries, including those who once waged war or were hostile against us," Thach said in an exclusive interview with South Korea's YONHAP NEWS AGENCY.

"South Korea's participation in the American war in Vietnam caused tremendous suffering and destruction to the Vietnamese people. Anyway, it was something of the past, and we are now looking forward," he said.

Thach said that Vietnam's recognition of North Korea does not prevent it from having economic relations with South Korea.

"As Vietnam has skillful but cheap labor forces, it would be beneficial, in the short term, if businessmen from South Korea could invest in areas where products of high quality and low cost can be made," he said.

Thach proposed electric and electronic industries, road and bridge construction, oil field development, farm chemicals and fertilizer manufacturing, and tourism as the prospective fields for his country's economic cooperation with South Korea.

Thach is leading a 15-member Vietnamese delegation attending an international seminar on Indochinese affairs held here under a Thai initiative for turning the region from a battlefield into a market place.

The top Vietnamese diplomat said more than 1,500 economic missions have visited Vietnam since its new foreign investment law was implemented in late 1987, and that more than 50 foreign investments worth nearly 500 million U.S. dollars, including a number of large-scale oil exploration contracts, have been granted so far.

After the proposed withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, Thach said, his country will continue to show that it "respects the principle that the internal issues of Kampuchea Cambodia should be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves."

He said about 50,000 Vietnamese troops or "one fourth of the total troops sent" are still in Kampuchea.

Thach, however, discounted as "nonsense" Prince Norodom Sihanouk's demand to dismantle the current Cambodian Government to pave the way for a four-party coalition.

He also ruled out the possibility of Vietnam asking the Soviet Union to leave Cam Ranh Bay if the United States closes its bases in the Philippines.

"Since the early 1980s, Vietnam has allowed Soviet ships to use logistic facilities at Cam Ranh Bay, which is under the jurisdiction of Vietnam. Vietnam is against the establishment of military bases of one country in the territories of another," Thach said.

The Vietnamese official also dismissed reports that Hanoi may develop nuclear weapons by saying, "Vietnam has signed the non-proliferation treaty. We need to produce more food, consumer goods and products for export."

Meanwhile, South Korean Ambassador Chong Chu-nyon met with Thach and other members of the Vietnamese delegation at the seminar Friday and exchanged views on bilateral relations. Chong is the first Korean official to meet with a Vietnamese foreign minister since South Korea withdrew its embassy in Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) on April 29, 1975, one day before the fall of city.

Thach told Chong that it is important for the two countries to consolidate bilateral relations, beginning in the private sector.

CGDK's Son Sann Addresses Meeting

BK2904025589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
29 Apr 89 p 8

[Excerpts of address by Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, CGDK, at 29 April Bangkok conference on "Indochina: Turning a War Zone Into a Trade Zone"]

[Text] It is a great honour for me to be invited to speak to an audience of such eminent politicians and experts.

The choice of an economic system as well as the political and social options belongs by right to the people and not to an individual or a group of persons. As far as the current situation in Cambodia is concerned, such a choice will only be valid when Cambodia is completely liberated from foreign occupation and the Khmer people have fully recovered their freedom of speech.

It is not appropriate to speak of economic development because there is virtually no economic system to speak of in Cambodia. The living standards of the country and its people is well below the minimum acceptable level. All economic structures have been completely destroyed. The currency used now by the local regime has no legal exchange rate. Everything will have to be revamped. Everything will have to be rebuilt.

But in order to achieve this, we have to review the mistakes of the past before we can make plans for the future. But the party of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] already believe that only a system based on a free economy is really suitable for the local socio-economic conditions.

Already young educated people inside the country as well as those of the Cambodian diaspora are starting to think hard about the work of rebuilding a liberated Cambodia. But their aspirations are held back for the moment by the lack of resources.

They need help and assistance from advisors and experts of friendly countries. Their plans will one day be submitted to the Khmer people for their approval. It will certainly be a system that will benefit the people and not a group of intermediaries. It will definitely be a system that will help the people to build up assets and not accumulate debts from year to year.

Externally, it is our wish that Cambodia ravaged, ruined, battered and humiliated will be able to benefit from a cooperative plan. This will consist of foreign aid and investments made in a spirit of mutual aid and peaceful coexistence with respect for the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of my country. If one day Cambodia is set free from a political colonization, it must not fall victim to an economic colonization.

For years, I have made appeals to the European Parliament for a kind of Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of not only Cambodia but also for all the neighbouring countries affected by the present armed conflict, particularly Vietnam and Laos.

In the international forum, liberated Cambodia will again want to be a member of all the international financial institutions such as the World Bank, the Asia Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Before ending my speech, I hope you will allow me to emphasize that in order to attract confidence of the people and the world at large, we must have not only a credible economic system but above all a leadership and administration of ability and integrity.

Japan

More on FSX Development Project With U.S.

'Two-Way' Technology Flow Confirmed

OW0105175289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1630 GMT
1 May 89

[Text] Washington, May 1 (KYODO)—Two separate letters of the United States and Japan, exchanged on Friday, confirm a "two-way flow of technology" in connection with the FSX deal, the documents show.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga exchanged the letters finalizing an agreement on codevelopment and coproduction of the FSX, a new Japanese support fighter.

President George Bush announced the resolution of the FSX dispute on Friday.

Matsunaga promised in his letter that Japan will transfer "all the technologies which the U.S. side wishes to obtain."

The U.S., the letter said, "will have full access to technologies other than radar, electronic countermeasures, inertial reference system and mission computer hardware."

The Matsunaga letter also specified a guaranteed U.S. workshare of "approximately 40 percent" in the production phase of the FSX deal, which was initially concluded last November.

Copies of the Baker and Matsunaga letters and an oral exchange between the two were made available to KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Monday.

The oral exchange dealt with the production under license of engines, a stable supply of U.S.-produced items and technology transfers to Japan.

"Japan wishes to secure the production of engine of the FSX by viable license production," the Japanese envoy was quoted as saying in the oral exchange document.

"The U.S. confirms that license production is a viable production method of FSX engine," the paper said Baker promised to the Japanese envoy.

Baker said in his letter to Matsunaga, "The U.S. and Japan remain firmly committed to the two-way flow of technology in accordance with the principles and procedures of the November 1988 MOU (memorandum of understanding)."

"This program will make a critical contribution to the peace and security of the northwest Pacific as envisaged in the Japan-U.S. security arrangements," Baker wrote.

Bush, in announcing the end of the FSX deal's clarification process, said Friday the agreement is "in the strategic and commercial interests of the United States."

Japanese officials in Tokyo also hailed the conclusion of the FSX talks.

The U.S. Congress has 30 days to consider the agreement.

Commentary Discusses Agreement

OW0205131389 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1435 GMT 1 May 89

[Commentary by Toshihiro Horiuchi from the "Night News" program]

[Text] Tonight's commentary is about the joint development of the Air Self-Defense Force's [ASDF] next-generation support fighter FSX, on which agreement has been reached between Japanese and U.S. negotiators. In view of this, President Bush will serve notice to Congress on technology transfer to Japan on 1 May.

[Horiuchi] Together with President Bush's notice to Congress, letters exchanged between Ambassador Matsunaga and Secretary of State Baker will also be made public today. Thus, the compromise ultimately reached between the two countries on joint FSX development will be clarified to a certain degree. However, it appears Japan has made major concessions to the United States on FSX production and restrictions on transfer of U.S. technology to Japan from the various reports received so far. It has also been said that the United States steamrolled a renegotiation even after a government-level agreement had been signed and that Japan was forced to accept U.S. demands. Thus, it can be said that major problems remain unresolved.

Before I get to the main point of the commentary, I would like to review the developments surrounding the next-generation support fighter called FSX or Fighter Support Experimental. The ASDF requires support fighters, apart from the main fighters, that can launch air attacks on enemy ships and troops to repel invasions. It is envisioned that the FSX will be in service in 1997 to take the place of the current Japanese-made F-1 support fighter. It is envisioned to be superior in antiship and antisurface attack and capable of making sharp turns. It has also been an object of international attention as a fighter plane to be newly developed.

Putting aside the question of whether there is a need for such FSX fighters—there have been debates—the Japanese Government reached an agreement with the United States in 1987 to jointly develop the FSX, using the F-16 as a prototype. In November last year, a government-level agreement on this was signed between the two countries.

However, opposition emerged among certain sectors in Congress and in the government after the Bush administration was inaugurated. There is a strong belief that if fighter aircraft technology, which is the embodiment of high technology, is handed over to Japan, the United States might again be defeated by Japan, this time in the aviation field. The United States demanded actual renegotiation, citing the need to clarify the stipulations of the Japan-U.S. agreement to allay such fears. An agreement was finally reached toward last weekend.

Coming to the contents of the agreement, although they have not been officially announced, there have been two major issues in the negotiation process. One is Japanese and U.S. share in the development and production process. The Japanese side, falling back on the agreement reached last November, said that the proportion in the development phase should be 60 to 40 in favor of Japan and that the proportion in the production phase could be determined eventually based on the results of the first phase. However, the U.S. side strongly demanded that the U.S. share in the production process should also be set in advance at 40 percent. Ultimately, Japan acceded to this.

Another issue concerns how to handle Japanese and U.S. technological contributions to joint FSX development. The United States wants strict restrictions on technology to be provided to Japan, in particular, on providing technology involving computer programs, called source codes, which control missile-firing and flight position. It also wants to ban the application of U.S. technology provided to Japan in FSX development to civil aviation. On the other hand, it strongly demands that Japan provide maximum leeway for U.S. application of technology provided by Japan. In general terms, the agreement reached on this issue is that there will be stringent restrictions on Japanese application of U.S. technology, that technology born out of Japan-U.S. joint development will belong to the Defense Agency, and that there will be certain restrictions on the transfer of technology to civil aviation, in the case of Japan, and to a third country, in the case of the United States.

The problem is that there will be certain restrictions when it comes to the question of U.S. application of technology presently possessed by Japan since the issue of private companies' patent rights comes in. It will take a positive attitude on the part of Japan to facilitate such technology use as much as possible. Although the expression "certain restrictions" is used, it is said that it will be as good as totally free. On the issue of how to handle technology held respectively by the two countries, it is said that evidently, the agreement favors the United States and is unfair to Japan.

The above review of events may certainly give the impression that not only was a settled agreement reshaped but Japan was forced to accept unjust and unfair terms in the present FSX agreement. Before we get excited, if we think about it, the terms recently agreed

upon consist of prior agreements on what had not been agreed upon before rather than terms which overturn or amend the governmental agreement last year. That is, one aspect of these is that they deal in advance with matters which will eventually come up in the joint development phase. Furthermore, one reason why negotiators of the two countries want it to appear that Japan made major concessions in the negotiations is that this is meant to persuade members of the U.S. Congress and other oppositionists to the joint development of the FSX. Some people say that in reality, rather free exchange of technology can be expected between the actual participants in the development project, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and General Dynamics, which holds the technology of the F-16. In any case, I believe we have to avoid emotional and hasty conclusions and watch future developments calmly.

By the way, in the background to why the issue of joint development of the FSX came to have so many twists and turns in the finalizing stage is the recent drastic change in the U.S. attitude toward Japan and the fact that this coincided, incidentally, with the birth of the Bush administration. The United States used to regard Japan as its most important ally in Asia and used to give priority to the settlement of defense and security issues over economic problems. But recently, it has come to link solution of security and economic problems. Moreover, it has come to look at Japan not only as a partner but also as a very strong rival. Behind this attitude is the existence of the continuous enormous trade deficits with Japan and the increasing technological friction, led by the semiconductor issue, and the relative decline in the sense of threat felt toward the USSR on the one hand and the corresponding relative rise in the sense of threat and distrust felt toward Japan on the other in view of the easing of East-West tensions. A background to Japan's inevitable submission to U.S. dictates in the FSX joint development agreement is the fact that Japan has not necessarily grasped this situation accurately and thus, has been gradually cornered.

In a wider perspective, negotiations between Japan and the United States thus far, not only on defense issues, have generally ended in the Japanese side conceding to U.S. demands. What is noteworthy in the recent FSX negotiations is the fact to the Japanese desire to be treated as an equal in military technology based on its economic and technological power, the United States launched a strong, and in a sense blunt, offensive with an attitude which could have possibly torn up a governmental agreement. I believe that in the future, such blunt dialogues in Japan-U.S. relations will grow in number. I hope that bearing in mind the interdependence between the two countries, Japan and the United States will deal with problems calmly.

U.S. Trade Representative on Foreign Barriers
OW2804205889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1900 GMT
28 Apr 89

[Text] Washington, April 28 KYODO—U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] Carla Hills released an annual report

on trade barriers of Japan and other trading partners Friday in a fresh bid to achieve open and fair trade.

The report singled out dozens of Japan's barriers to foreign rice, supercomputers, leather and tobacco products, medical equipment and other products.

"This report will serve as a useful tool in this administration's efforts to eliminate foreign barriers to U.S. goods and services, and to strengthen the international trading system," Hills said in a prepared statement.

She also said the annual report should "help facilitate negotiations to reduce or eliminate these barriers and open global markets."

The report entitled 1989 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Barriers (NTE) will be used as a basic tool from which Hills will pick "priority practices" of "priority countries" to eliminate trade barriers.

The identification of such priority practices and the designation of priority countries will come by May 30 as required by the 1988 Trade Act.

Under U.S. law, the USTR has to initiate investigations of all priority practices by June 20 in a bid to dismantle them through negotiations over the next 12 to 18 months.

The report cited such Japanese trade barriers as cigarettes and tobacco products, leather and footwear, wood and paper products, aluminum, feedgrains, rice, fish products and telecommunications and radio equipment and systems.

Hills released the annual report just a few hours after the cabinet-level Economic Policy Council (EPC) decided to retaliate against Japan's alleged failure to fully open up its telecommunications market.

The trade envoy will make a formal announcement on the decision on Monday. A list of telecommunications products as possible targets of U.S. sanctions will be released.

Also singled out by the USTR as barriers to the Japanese market were pharmaceuticals and medical devices, food additives, supercomputers, satellites, government procurement code implementation, patents, trademarks, copyrights, construction, architectural and engineering services, legal services, insurance and high cube containers.

The U.S. report also criticized Japan for maintaining investment barriers and other barriers against semiconductors, TRON (real-time operating system nucleus), optical fibers, aerospace, auto parts, soda ash, distribution system, marketing practice restrictions and law regulating opening of large retail stores.

Additionally, the report mentioned strong candidates for "priority countries." Among them are South Korea, Taiwan, Brazil, China, the European Community, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Switzerland and Thailand.

U.S. legislators are calling on hills to put Japan, South Korea and Taiwan on her list of "super 301" countries under the trade act to face punitive actions.

South Korean Trade Minister Han Sung-su warned here last week the U.S. designation of his country as a priority country would endanger Seoul's democratic and economic reforms.

Two Japanese cabinet ministers will arrive here this weekend for talks with U.S. leaders to explain Japanese efforts to boost imports from abroad and dismantle trade barriers.

The two are International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata.

Hills said recently she will analyze existing facts instead of last-minute market-opening steps by Japan and other trading partners before designating priority practices of priority countries.

Mitsuzuka Begins Meetings With U.S. Officials

Gives Takeshita Message to Bush

OW0205151089 Tokyo KYODO in English 2321 GMT
1 May 89

[Text] Washington, May 1 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, in a message to U.S. President George Bush, has vowed to step up efforts to open up the Japanese market to imports, according to Japanese sources.

The sources said Takeshita made the promise in a message to Bush through International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, who is now visiting Washington.

Mitsuzuka met briefly with Bush at the White House to convey the message from Takeshita, who is due to step down shortly for his part in the Recruit stock and bribery scandal.

The trade minister told Bush that the Japanese premier has pledged to "faithfully" carry out the promises he made in his two meetings in April with the U.S. President, according to a senior Japanese official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Bush was quoted by the unnamed official as expressing deep concern over the difficult situation Takeshita is in.

After the White House session with the President, Mitsuzuka conferred for about half an hour with Bush's National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft.

The visiting trade minister told Scowcroft that Japan intends to become "a world leading importing nation" to help whittle down its global trade surplus, Japanese trade officials said.

Additionally, the officials said, Mitsuzuka proposed Japan-U.S. technological cooperation to tackle environmental problems and greater coordination between the two countries to foster economic development in the Asia/Pacific region.

Scowcroft responded that the U.S. welcomes such proposals but expects Japan to remove trade barriers to foreign products, the Japanese officials said.

They said that Mitsuzuka thanked Scowcroft for his endeavors to help finalize a Japan-U.S. deal to codevelop the FSX, a new Japanese support fighter.

Mitsuzuka met with Bush and Scowcroft after a 50-minute meeting with Energy Secretary James Watkins.

He is scheduled to meet Secretary of State James Baker, Trade Representative Carla Hills, Treasury Secretary James Brady and Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher on Tuesday.

Promises Ban on Chemical Weapons

OW0205033889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0123 GMT
2 May 89

[Text] Washington, May 1 KYODO—Japan told the United States Monday it will unilaterally curb exports of materials which could be used for production of chemical weapons.

International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka told President George Bush's top adviser Brent Scowcroft that the tighter regulations will apply to 44 items, Japanese officials said.

Mitsuzuka also told Scowcroft, the national security affairs adviser, that Japan will also restrict Japanese firms' participation in overseas chemical plants which could be converted into chemical weapons facilities.

The fresh Japanese proposal is in response to calls for international curbs on proliferation of chemical weapons.

Several West German and Japanese companies have been accused in the U.S. of directly or indirectly aiding Libya to build a plant that was alleged to be intended to make chemical weapons or parts for them.

Proposes Energy Technology Cooperation

OW0205023189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT
2 May 89

[Text] Washington, May 1 KYODO—Japan on Monday proposed cooperation with the United States in the fields of clean coal technology, new auto and high efficient solar batteries, and artificial photosynthesis.

Officials said International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka made the proposal in a meeting with U.S. Energy Secretary James Watkins.

Watkins said the U.S. will study the Japanese proposal, the officials said.

The energy secretary told Mitsuzuka that the U.S. is placing special emphasis on nuclear energy issues, citing their global impact.

Watkins also talked about the superconducting super collider (SSC) project, the officials told reporters.

Reveals Start of Imports Hotline

OW0105061389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0529 GMT
1 May 89

[Text] Washington, April 30 KYODO—Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry [MITI] Hiroshi Mitsuzuka will tell the U.S. Government he plans to establish a special telephone system to receive complaints on difficulties in expanding U.S. manufactured goods exports to Japan, sources closed to Mitsuzuka said here Sunday.

The sources said that the so-called "claim hot line" will be installed in the ministry's International Trade Administration Bureau and similar services will be available at seven U.S. offices of the semigovernmental Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO).

Mitsuzuka, visiting Washington until May 7, also will tell the U.S. that the ministry will renew its appeal to 300 major Japanese firms, especially leading Japanese general traders, to import more U.S. manufactured products, they said.

Meanwhile, MITI decided to list 44 chemical substances that could be used to make poison gas and other chemical weapons by revising an export trade control ordinance in line with international rules.

The sources said Mitsuzuka will tell U.S. Secretary of State James Baker that the decision is part of "international burden-sharing" as requested by the United States.

Of the 44 items, Japan had already placed controls on 10 items under the same ordinance, with the remaining 34 items subject to administrative guidance.

But the latest decision is a legally-binding measure with penalties in the event of possible violation, the sources said.

Among the new items in question are zinc diethyle, tribasic arsenic and hydrogen fluoride.

Included in the 10 items that Japan earlier placed controls on are thionyl chloride and tribasic phosphorus.

In April Mitsuzuka denied U.S. allegations that Japanese trading houses and machinery makers had been involved in the construction of a chemical plant in Libya alleged to be designed to make chemical weapons.

Mitsuzuka's latest decision is in line with a call by a group of international experts studying the 44 items.

These stricter measures will be proposed at a meeting of the so-called "Australia group," beginning in Paris on May, the sources added.

Plans To End Semiconductor Dispute

OW0205090889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT
2 May 89

[Text] Washington, May 2 KYODO—Japanese Trade Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka will make a fresh proposal to his U.S. counterparts Tuesday to resolve their dispute over semiconductor trade, Japanese officials here said Monday.

He will offer to urge the top 10 Japanese makers of semiconductors and consumer electronics products to buy more U.S. semiconductors, and also to invite U.S. semiconductor makers to join in the second stage of high-definition television (HDTV) development in Japan with the aim of finding an acceptable international standard, according to the officials.

Mitsuzuka will present the proposals to the U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher on Tuesday.

The top six Japanese semiconductor makers, including NEC, Hitachi and Fujitsu, bought some 17.5 percent of U.S. semiconductor exports in 1988. The nation's four largest consumer electronics manufacturers, among them Sharp Corp. and Sony Corp., also bought 8 percent of U.S. exports.

The Japanese officials said the Tokyo government will ask all these companies to increase their purchases.

Telecom Firms Warn of U.S. Sanctions Effect

OW2804175289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1722 GMT
28 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO [dateline as received]—Major Japanese telecom equipment makers said Saturday [day as received] that if the United States imposes retaliatory sanctions on imports from Japan, it will have a great impact on their exports to that country.

Telecom equipment firm officials were commenting on the decision by the U.S. Government to impose sanctions under Section 1377 of the new U.S. trade legislation enacted last year in retaliation for Japan's alleged failure to open its telecom equipment market more widely to foreign products.

If the U.S. levies a 100 percent duty on imports of telecom equipment, such as facsimile machines and telephones, and parts from Japan, it would have a major adverse effect on Japanese exports of such goods, the officials said.

Japan's exports of telecom equipment and parts to the U.S. totaled 303 billion yen in 1988.

The officials said the imposition of a 100 percent duty on fax machine imports from Japan would have a greater adverse effect on the U.S. since there is no U.S. maker of fax machines.

Agriculture Minister Meets U.S. Officials

Discusses Rice Policy

OW0205021589 Tokyo KYODO in English 2343 GMT
1 May 89

[Text] Washington, May 1 KYODO—U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] Carla Hills said Monday she welcomes Japan's willingness to discuss its restrictive rice policy under global trade talks.

She made the statement in a meeting with Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata, a Japanese official said.

The official quoted Hills as telling Hata that the U.S. "welcomes" multilateral talks on the Japanese rice policy under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Hata told Hills that he may quit his top agricultural post in a forthcoming cabinet reshuffle necessitated by the Recruit scandal which forced Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita last week to announce his intention to resign.

The Hata-Hills meeting was basically a "get-acquainted session" between the two which did not go into details, the official said.

Hill's trade office said in an annual report on foreign trade barriers, released last Friday, that Japan keeps "a strict prohibition on rice imports."

Noting that her predecessor, Clayton Yeutter, now agriculture secretary, has twice rejected U.S. rice milling industry petitions against the Japanese policy, the report said, "The U.S. continues to seek access for rice in the Uruguay round negotiations."

"However, if at some point current U.S. policy is no longer appropriate, then consideration will be given to other options," the report said.

The four-year Uruguay Round is due to be completed in 1990.

Hata met Hills after two hours of talks with U.S. Agricultural Department officials. He told them Japan's market-opening measures are alienating rural voters who have been traditional supporters of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Blames Market Opening for LDP Decline

OW0205004389 Tokyo KYODO in English 2324 GMT
1 May 89

[Text] Washington, May 1 KYODO—A Japanese decision last year to open up the nation's agricultural market is partly responsible for a decline in the popularity of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Japan's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata said here Monday.

In a meeting with top U.S. Agriculture Department officials, Hata cited the recent rapid decline in public support for the ruling party as one of the "political difficulties" blocking the speedy opening up of the Japanese rice market, a senior Japanese official said.

Hata reiterated the Japanese position of negotiating the opening of the rice market to imports as part of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks, the Japanese official said.

The minister made the remarks at a luncheon meeting with Deputy Agriculture Secretary Jack Parnell, Undersecretary for International Affairs Dick Crowder and other U.S. Agriculture Department officials.

Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter did not attend the meeting because of the death of his mother last Thursday.

"Last year's big decision" to liberalize imports of beef, citrus fruits and other agricultural produce has contributed to the LDP's eroding popularity, the official quoted Hata as telling the U.S. officials.

Referring to the current political turmoil gripping Japan, Hata told his American hosts he may have to quit his agricultural post.

Takeshita To Ask Ito To Succeed Him

OW0105091589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT
1 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will formally ask senior Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) officer Masayoshi Ito early next week to succeed him, LDP sources said Monday.

The exact time and place for the meeting are not set, however. Takeshita is scheduled to return to Tokyo from a nine-day trip to Southeast Asia on Sunday.

LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe, currently in hospital being treated for gallstones, will first meet Ito over the weekend, the sources said.

Ito, 76, chairman of the LDP's decision-making Executive Council, met last week with Takeshita's Chief of Staff Keizo Obuchi, who asked him to succeed Takeshita.

Ito told reporters afterwards he declined the request, citing health reasons.

Takeshita declared on April 25 that he is stepping down from power after the Diet approves the fiscal 1989 budget, expected in late May.

North Korea

Editorial on Significance of Zhao Ziyang's Visit

SK0205082289 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2217 GMT 29 Apr 89

[NODONG SINMUN 30 April editorial: "A Demonstration of the Bond of Fraternal Friendship and Militant Fraternity"]

[Text] At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, paid an official good-will visit to our country from 24-29 April. The respected Comrade Zhao Ziyang had visited our country as his first visit to a foreign country as premier of the PRC State Council, and his visit to our country was his first visit to a foreign country as CPC Central Committee general secretary. Our people warmly welcomed respected Comrade Zhao Ziyang, our close friend, with the warm heart of fraternal friendship and militant fraternity.

Talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Zhao Ziyang. Discussed at the talks were the question of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two

countries, and two peoples of Korea and China onto a higher stage and a series of other important matters of mutual concern. The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere, and friendly atmosphere.

During his sojourn, Comrade Zhao Ziyang visited many construction sites, plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms; congratulated our people's successes in socialist construction; and encouraged our workers. Comrade Zhao Ziyang's visit to our country was successful and brought about a good result. Our people are truly pleased at this.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Comrade Zhao Ziyang's visit to our country will be another important opportunity to develop onto a higher stage the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples. His visit to our country was a clear demonstration of the solid bonds of fraternal amity linking the two parties, two countries, and two peoples of Korea and China and marked an important occasion in upgrading the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship to a higher stage in consonance with the situation.

Korean-Chinese friendship took firm root in the blaze of the grim anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. The peoples of Korea and China have become close revolutionary comrades and class brothers through the joint struggle against imperialism and for national and class liberation.

During our people's arduous struggle for the liberation of the fatherland, the Chinese people sent the Volunteers Army composed of their excellent sons and daughters and helped us in our struggle with blood. In the course of those days, Korean-Chinese friendship developed into noble and militant relations of blood that cannot be found anywhere else and was consolidated to be invincible and indestructible with the passage of time.

The party and state leaders of the two countries are deepening intimacy and making close comradely cooperation through frequent visits. This serves as a mighty source which keeps Korean-Chinese friendship in full bloom and growing through any trials.

In recent years the flowers of Korean-Chinese friendship have more beautifully effloresced under the special concern and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, respected Comrades Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping, and other Chinese party and state senior cadres.

The latest meeting in Pyongyang of the Korean and Chinese leaders demonstrated the unshakable will of the two parties to further consolidate and develop the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship in keeping with the common desire and aspirations of the two peoples. The

meeting underscored the necessity to deepen understanding and steadily develop friendship and cooperation through frequent contacts of the two sides and manifested support and solidarity with each other's just struggle.

The fraternal Chinese people, under the CPC's tested guidance, are successfully carrying on the struggle to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, adhering to the four cardinal principles, following the policies of reforms, and opening to the outside world; and are actively struggling to reunify the whole country.

The building of socialist material and spiritual civilization has been pushed ahead, the economy is developing rapidly, and the people's lives are being enhanced. The PRC's might is growing with each passing day, its international prestige is rising, and it is contributing greatly to the cause of world peace.

All this shows the justness of the socialist modernization construction line put forward by the CPC and the foreign policy of independence, sovereignty, and peace.

Our people rejoice over the Chinese people's achievements as over their own and sincerely wish them fresh success in their endeavors to implement the 13th CPC Congress resolutions.

Our people, firmly rallying around the WPK and upholding the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—are registering brilliant labor exploits in socialist construction and, based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, are making great efforts to solve the reunification of the fatherland issue peacefully through dialogue and negotiation.

At the same time, they regard easing tension and realizing peace on the Korean peninsula as a fundamental problem for the solution to the reunification of the fatherland, the improvement of the situation in the Asian and Pacific region, and the promotion of the overall alleviation of international tension and are endeavoring to realize various peace proposals and initiatives which they have put forth.

The Chinese party and people are invariably and actively supporting our people's just struggle. This time Comrade Zhao Ziyang expressed full support to our people's struggle to accelerate socialist construction and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. He asserted that for the solution to the Korean question, our proposal for tripartite talks should be realized and that U.S. troops should be withdrawn from South Korea.

We have not forgotten that the CPC and the Chinese Government and people have invariably supported and encouraged our people's just cause.

Indeed, the meeting in Pyongyang between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Zhao Ziyang was a meaningful event to be recorded in the history of Korean-Chinese friendship.

As proven by the past days in which the two peoples of Korea and China have advanced closely supporting and cooperating with each other, connecting their destinies as one, continuously consolidating and developing the Korean-Chinese friendship is a guarantee to victoriously accelerate the revolution and construction in the two countries and is an essential element to peace in Asia.

Our people greatly value Korean-Chinese friendship. Developing Korean-Chinese friendship generation to generation is a firm policy and will of our party and people.

In the future, the Korean people will, as in the past, advance shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people in the joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and the victory of the socialist cause.

Korean-Chinese friendship will be everlasting.

WPK Committee Greet Spanish Workers Party

*SK0205055689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0509 GMT 2 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] on May 1 sent a message of greetings to the Federal Committee of the Socialist Workers' Party of Spain (PSOE) on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of its founding.

The message congratulated the PSOE upon its achievements in the activities for peace, democracy, vital rights of the working people and social progress after its founding and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties will further develop in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

National Day of Democratic Kampuchea Observed

*SK2904055889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0517 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs arranged a friendship gathering on April 28 on the occasion of the National Day of Democratic Kampuchea.

Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador Son Chhum and his embassy officials in Pyongyang were present on invitation.

On hand were Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other officials concerned.

Speeches were made at the gathering which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Prior to the gathering, the attendants saw the Korean feature film "My Country."

Reception Held on Victory of Afghan Revolution

*SK2704151889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1500 GMT 27 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)—Hashmatullah Kayhani, Afghan ambassador to Korea, arranged a reception at the Ongnyu Restaurant this evening on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

Hashmatullah Kayhani spoke at the reception.

He touched upon the socio-economic changes that have taken place in Afghanistan since the victory of the revolution and upon the efforts of the leadership of the Republic to solve the Afghan problem through dialogue with all the political forces and form an all-embracing government representing their will.

Noting that Afghanistan is attaching importance to the relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said that after the victory of the revolution, these relations have entered a new stage of mutual understanding and further developed in various fields.

The Republic of Afghanistan, he stated, highly estimates great achievements made by the Korean people under the leadership of the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il and supports the proposals made by the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The successful holding of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students will upgrade the authority of the DPRK and reaffirm the justness of its policy, he stressed.

Vice-Premier Kang Hui-won spoke next.

He recalled that after the victory of the revolution, the Afghan people have registered many successes in the struggle to defend the gains of the revolution and carry out the tasks of national democracy.

Referring to the fact that the Afghan Government is today making strenuous efforts to closely rally broad patriotic forces along the line of national reconciliation, he extended firm solidarity to the Afghan people in the struggle to resolutely oppose the interventionist and aggressive moves of the outside forces, solve the Afghan problem peacefully by their own efforts and build an independent and non-aligned sovereign state.

As member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement, Korea and Afghanistan forged a solid bond of friendship and are supporting and cooperating with each other, Kang Hui-won said, and wished the Afghan people greater success in their future struggle to attain the stability and peace of the country.

Korean-Afghan Friendship Meeting Held

SK2904052489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0511 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)—A friendship gathering took place at the Korea-Afghanistan Friendship Pyongyang Ansan Girls' Senior Middle School on April 28 on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

Present there on invitation were Afghan Ambassador Hashmatullah Kayhani and his embassy officials in Pyongyang.

Teachers and pupils of the school and officials concerned attended the gathering.

The attendants saw a performance of art pieces by pupils and had a friendly conversation.

Romanian Government Delegation Concludes Visit

SK2904060889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0519 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)—The Romanian Government delegation led by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government, left here for home on April 28 after concluding its five-day visit to Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam and the Romanian Ambassador to Korea.

During its stay, the delegation visited Mangyongdae, the international friendship exhibition, Chongchun Street, the construction sites of Kwangbok Street, the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and other places of Pyongyang and local areas.

Korean Traders, Industrialists in Japan Meet

SK2704045289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0423 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo April 25 (KNS-KCNA)—A central meeting of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan to protest the unreasonable violation of rights by the Japanese authorities and defend their business rights was held in Tokyo on April 24.

Sin Sang-tae, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), said that the Japanese Government authorities, while talking about "rectifying" their policy toward the DPRK, persist in suppression of Koreans in Japan, going against the times.

The Korean traders and industrialists must have a clear stand of defending their rights by their own efforts and actively struggle in defence of their rights, he stressed.

Choe Il-su, chief director of the Permanent Council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, said the Japanese ruling quarters are taking an active part in the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and intensifying their hostile policy toward the DPRK and Chongnyon, regarding Chongnyon as an object of application of the "subversive activity prevention act."

This finds graphic expression in the fact that they are trying to intensify suppression of Korean traders and industrialists and thus weaken their economic foundations and subvert the Chongnyon organizations, he remarked.

The meeting was also addressed by Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, and lawyer Yoshiichi Ionogi.

Speeches were made by Korean traders and industrialists at the meeting in condemnation of the Japanese authorities' behaviours.

Then a written request to the Japanese Government was adopted.

Editorial on Solidarity With World's Workers

SK0105085389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0828 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—On May Day the Korean working class and people express firm solidarity with the world working class which is waging a powerful struggle to realise the chajusong of the working masses against all forms of domination and subjugation.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in its May Day editorial.

The working class from the first days when it appeared on the stage of history has always regarded unity as a most precious weapon in the struggle against international capital and hewn the path of victory, relying on the strength of unity, the editorial notes, and goes on:

Today the working class and people the world over are facing heavy tasks to consolidate and develop the victories and achievements they have already made and continue to vigorously promote the cause of independence against imperialism and make the whole world independent.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Thwarting the manoeuvres of the imperialists and international reactionaries and making the whole world independent is the common fighting task facing the world's people at the present."

The struggle for global independence is, in essence, a struggle to establish international relations based on chajusong and make the international community democratic.

The working class and people of each country, as a member of the international community should not only struggle for the chajusong of their country but also struggle to realise global independence as the master should.

What is most important in realising global independence is to wage more courageously the struggle against world imperialist forces led by U.S. imperialism.

World imperialism led by U.S. imperialism is a main object of struggle in making the whole world independent. Only when the working class and people worldwide strengthen the struggle against imperialism can they establish fair international relations based on chajusong and achieve world peace and sound ideological and cultural development of mankind.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, continue to powerfully struggle against imperialist forces of domination led by U.S. imperialism in close unity with the world progressive people, under the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Stressing that independence, peace and friendship are the basic idea and principle of activity for us to adhere to in the struggle to build a new independent world, the editorial says: When all the progressive people in the world who advocate chajusong and love peace struggle in firm unity, the downfall of the imperialists will be speeded and the cause of making the whole world independent be triumphantly accomplished.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will continue to powerfully struggle to achieve the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution, firmly uniting with the socialist countries, the international working class, the peoples of the non-aligned countries and all the progressive peoples in the world under the banner of independence against imperialism.

'Scorched-Earth' Against South Campuses Feared
SK2704062689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0456 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet prime minister recently cried that the campuses are turning into "bases of communist revolution." He threatened that this development "will never be allowed to go on," but "be severely dealt with" at whatever cost.

A news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today points out that this blast of the puppet was prompted by the criminal scheme to launch into a scorched-earth operation against the student movement by labelling the patriotic students taking the van in the struggle for

independence, democracy and reunification as "communist revolutionary elements." The puppets' outcry that the campuses are "bases of communist revolution" is a far-fetched rigmarole that can convince no one and an excuse to justify the crackdown on the campuses.

It is only too natural that the South Korean people who are forced to undergo all sorts of sufferings, misfortunes and ordeals under the brutal colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group rise up against the oppressors and that the students who have strong sense of justice and ardent patriotism take the van of the struggle. The No Tae-u group which is turning the land of South Korea into a horrible theatre of fascist rowdiness like that under the military fascist dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" and brandishing the sword at the righteous-minded students and people to prolong its dirty life is a never-to-be-condoned pack of traitors and anti-communist fascists who are estranging themselves from the country, the nation, democracy and reunification.

The brutal suppression by the puppets will only strengthen the people's will for anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle and struggle for the reunification of the country.

Suppression of Workers in South Alleged

Police Block May Day Rally
SK0205061889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0513 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u military fascist clique on April 30 mobilized over 20,000 police of 140 odd companies and "blocked at the initial stage" the workers' May Day rally scheduled at the Yoido Plaza in Seoul. Branding this as an open challenge to the South Korean workers and the international labour movement, NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary titled "Vicious Challenge to Labour Movement" says:

The outrage of the puppets revealed once again to the world that the No Tae-u "regime" is a heinous military fascist "regime" without an equal in the world and the South Korean society is a dark society where the people's elementary democratic freedom and right are violated at the point of the bayonet.

Now the No group keeps the entire police on emergency alert and drives them into crackdown on the people, putting load guns in their hands and giving an order to fire.

This proves that South Korea is under an undeclared martial law and the military fascists' anti-communist offensive has gone to an extremely reckless stage.

What the South Korean people of various strata including students and workers and democratic organisations call for is anti-U.S. independence and reunification, democratization of society and right to labour. This is recognized by the world.

It is the No Tae-u group itself that committed crimes. Yet it charges the popular masses and has reduced South Korea to a horrible theatre of fascist rampage under an emergency martial law. This is an accursed folly which cannot be justified in any case.

The South Korean students, workers and other strata of popular masses will bring down a sledge-hammer on the head of the No Tae-u group by their united struggle, conscious of their mission as the subject of history.

Northern Workers Meet

SK2904063289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0530 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)—Workers of the Kumsong General Tractor Works and the Wonsan Shipyard held meetings on the spot on April 28 and denounced the No Tae-u group for scheming to mobilize the puppet Army 80,000 strong and operational equipment to crack down upon the struggle of South Korean workers calling for vital rights and democratic freedom.

At the meetings speakers expressed solidarity with the struggle of South Korean workers. They said: If the traitor No Tae-u's reckless fascist suppression is allowed, another Kwangju massacre will be committed in South Korea.

The South Korean workers must counter the terrible fascist frenzy of the enemy with concerted efforts and overthrow the traitor No Tae-u with the might of unity and thus retake the vital rights and human dignity.

*** Rural Collectivism Considered 'Right' Method**

41100027 *Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean*
4 Mar 89 p 2

[Article by Prof Dr Won Chang-su: "The Collectivist Principle Is the Method of Management and Operation for the Socialist Rural Economy"]

[Text] One of the basic problems arising in the management of the socialist rural economic system is setting forth the right principle of management and implementing it. Only when this problem is correctly solved will it be possible to give full play to the superiority and vitality of the socialist rural economic system and resolutely safeguard to the end the banner of socialism, the banner of revolution, in rural construction.

By setting forth the collectivist principle of management that fully embodies the chuche-oriented thought enunciated in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question,"

the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il opened a broad way to give full play to the superiority and vitality of the socialist rural economic system.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out:

"The management method suitable to the cooperative economy, inasmuch as it is a socialist economic pattern based on collective ownership of the means of production, should be one based on the collectivist principle."

The collectivist principle is the method of management and operation for the socialist rural economic system.

The method of managing the economy is determined by the form of ownership of the means of production. Where the means of production is privately owned, individual owners use a management method designed to utilize the means of production suitable to their own private interests. On the other hand, where the means of production is owned by society, their owner, that is, the collective, uses a management method suitable to the common interests of that society. Accordingly, the cooperative economy based on collective ownership of the means of production should invariably be managed and operated in accordance with the collectivist principle.

The collectivist principle of management elucidated by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is based on a scientific analysis of the close link between the form of ownership and the method of management, and is the most revolutionary principle of management, thoroughly embodying the intrinsic demands of the socialist rural economic system. Therefore, thoroughgoing implementation of the collectivist principle of management is the most accurate way to give full play to the superiority and vitality of the socialist rural economic system.

Above all, this is because implementation of the collectivist principle will accelerate the revolutionization and working classification of the peasants and thus arouse their political awareness and revolutionary fervor.

Active arousal of the political awareness and revolutionary zeal of the masses of the farmers, the masters, and people in direct charge of the socialist rural economy, through an acceleration of their revolutionization and working classification, provides a basic guarantee for bringing the superiority and vitality of the socialist rural economic system into full play.

To what extent the socialist rural economic system demonstrates its superiority and vitality depends on the degree of preparedness of the farmers, its masters. The more intense the political awareness, revolutionary zeal, and creative positiveness of the masses of farmers, the more intensely the socialist rural economic system demonstrates its superiority and vitality. This relates to the

fact that people's ideological consciousness plays a decisive and dominant role in creation and construction. Now, the political awareness, revolutionary fervor, and creative positiveness of the masses of farmers become constantly augmented in the process of revolutionization and working classification. Particularly, the problem of wiping out egoistic thinking and cultivating the lofty collectivist thought among farmers can be successfully solved only by actively accelerating the process of their revolutionization and working classification. The problem of cultivating collectivist spirit cannot be solved by ideological indoctrination alone, but it can be solved satisfactorily by linking ideological indoctrination closely to the practical process of thoroughly implementing the collectivist principle management. Inasmuch as the transformation of people's consciousness is definitely related to the material basis of life and collectivism is the basis of collectivist economic life, implementation of the collectivist principle of management is an important requirement for arming the farmers tightly with the collectivist spirit.

The collectivist principle of management, first of all, by making farmers earnestly participate together in collective labor and collective management and operation, fosters in them the noble spirit of valuing the interests of the collective and society more than their private interests. This is an important condition for spurring them on to struggle heart and soul for the common interests of the collective, with the full realization that they have their share in the interests of the collective and society and that what belongs to the collective also belongs to each of them.

In addition, the collectivist principle enables farmers to constantly consolidate and develop the lofty human virtues of camaraderie and of unity and cooperation in the process of participating in collective labor in earnest. Thus, this principle enables all farmers to produce miracles and innovations in agricultural production and rural construction by helping and leading one another under the slogan, "one for all, all for one!"

In the process of implementing the collectivist principle, farmers rid themselves of the ideological backwardness inherited from the old society and come to possess the noble ideomental feature, on the one hand, of attaching primary importance to the demands and interests of the social collective, which is welded into a sociopolitical organism, and on the other, of sharing the fate of the social collective as its members, and to cultivate the revolutionary fighting spirit of giving their all to the struggle for the sake of the party and the revolution, the country, and the people. This is clearly illustrated by the fact that, in all cooperative farms throughout the country, the movement to create "25 November model farms of loyalty" is currently under way, upholding the party slogan, "plots of the farm are my plots."

That implementation of the collectivist principle of management is the most correct way of giving full play to the superiority and vitality of the socialist rural economic system is also because this principle makes it

possible to constantly develop all social relations, including ownership relations, in a way consistent with the common interests and demands of society as a whole.

To ceaselessly develop social relations to suit the common interests and demands of society as a whole constitutes an important guarantee for giving full play to the superiority and vitality of the socialist rural economic system.

With the establishment of the socialist system, social relations based on exploitation of man by man disappears. This, however, does not necessarily mean that all social relations are transformed in the communist way. In a socialist society, the remolding of human relations does not proceed far enough to meet the demands of communist society. There still remain many vestiges of the old society. To realize complete social and political equality among workers by remolding these social relations in socialist society to suit the aspirations and demands of the working class, it is necessary to ceaselessly improve all social relations, including ownership relations, in accordance with the demands of communism; and the principle that should be firmly observed here is none other than the collectivist principle.

In improving all social relations, including ownership relations, in socialist society to suit the common interests and demands of society as a whole, the question of holding fast to the collectivist principle arises as an important issue. This is related to the socialization of production.

By the socialization of production is meant the process by which different production sectors and units merge into one integrated social production process as a result of the strengthening of links among these sectors and units on the basis of social division of labor. In other words, it means the process of concentration of production in large-scale enterprises.

The process of socialization of production differs in content depending on the social economic system. In a socialist society based on societal ownership of the means of production, the process of socialization of production is accompanied by the socialization of labor and its results, in other words, the socialization of products, because ownership and utilization of the means of production assume a social character. It follows that developing all social relations, including production and ownership relations, in accordance with the collectivist principle is an investable demand arising from the process of socialization of production.

Dogged adherence to and thoroughgoing implementation of the collectivist principle is the only way to improve social relations to suit the common interests of society as a whole, and therein lies a sure guarantee for giving full play to the superiority and vitality of the socialist rural economic system.

Another reason why implementation of the collectivist principle of management is the best way to give full play to the superiority and vitality of the socialist rural economic system is that the collective principle enables this system to demonstrate in developing agricultural production such a great power as is unimaginable for separate farmers to demonstrate individually.

The socialist rural economic system can ceaselessly consolidate and develop itself and demonstrate its superiority and vitality to the fullest only when it is based on suitable material and technological foundations.

The socialist method based on the collectivist principle, in other words, the collectivist method, is the basic way to develop agricultural productivity and consolidate the material and technological foundations of the rural economy.

The collectivist method of management, first of all, inspires the farmers to combat any individualist disposition, to participate in labor for the society and collective as befitting the master, and to demonstrate an intense productive enthusiasm. This means that basic problems that are of decisive significance in the development of agricultural productivity can be more successfully solved through the process of implementation of the collectivist principle of management.

The collectivist method of management also makes it possible to push tasks in all areas of the rural economy, such as farm work and rural construction, in an innovative way by effectively utilizing all human, material, and technological factors necessary for the development of agricultural productivity.

In this way, the collectivist principle of management makes it possible to strengthen the power of unity and cooperation of the masses of farmers in every way and to put labor and all material and technological means to maximum effective use, and thus to produce prodigious results that are inconceivable by any individualistic method.

Today, radical changes are taking place in the ideomental features and work style of our agricultural workers, and epochal changes and great successes are being made in agricultural production and rural construction. These changes represent a brilliant success achieved by thoroughly implementing the collectivist principle of management along the unique road illuminated by the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question," under the tested leadership of the party.

Indeed, the collectivist principle of management set forth by our party is the most revolutionary and scientific principle of management, reflecting the essential nature of the socialist system and the aspirations and

demands of the working class, and is the only right management principle which enables us to give full play to the superiority and vitality of the socialist rural economic system.

Continuing to implement the collectivist principle of management—the truthfulness and justness of which have already been clearly proved by practice—with a firm grip on it, we should brilliantly execute the militant tasks outlined in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question" and demonstrate the superiority and vitality of the socialist rural economic system all the more vigorously.

*** Industry Workers Commemorate 'Machinery Day'**
41100019 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean
20 Feb 89 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Yong-chae: "The Machine Industry Enters New Age"]

[Text] Today is Machinery Day, a festive day for workers and working-class people in the machine industry.

Eighteen years ago today, on 20 February 1971, the great leader personally visited the land of Huichon and lit the torch of new technological innovation. Every year the party members and workers in the machine industry solemnly celebrate this glorious day as Machinery Day, a day which was a turning point in the developing machine industry nationally, and in realizing the technological revolution.

The workers and working-class people of the machine industry are celebrating their own holiday, Machinery Day, with a dignity and pride that has brought proud results in manufacturing all kinds of modern production machinery, including the new computer-controlled machine tools.

On celebrating this day, all machine industry party members and workers send their warm thanks to the great leader and our party that built up a self-dependent and modern machine industry on this land which was empty, and that always leads us on the one road of victory and glory while placing us at the forefront as the nation's worthy master and pillar.

Our machine industry, which began with an order following liberation, has traversed a course of proud victory, one road of leaps and bounds, over the long years under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the party. The workers and working-class people of this industry, who now trace each chapter of its brilliant history, have boundless dignity and pride.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught us as follows:

"The machine industry is the heart of all industries as well as the foundation of the technological revolution. Successful work in the machine industry is required for us to successfully carry out the technological revolution, to properly develop all other industries, and to accelerate the growth of our overall economy."

The great leader, who, early on, foresaw the importance of the machine industry's role in building our self-dependent national economy and in developing nation's economy, has always paid great attention to the creation, reinforcement and development of a modern machine industry. At every time and every stage of the developing revolution, he clearly mapped out directions and methods for this industry and sagaciously led the struggle to realize them.

During the formidable wartime period, during which our entire territory was covered by the firestorm of war, the great leader had already foreseen the future of the victorious fatherland through his clairvoyant powers, and developed great resources for the machine industry by building up various machine plants, including the Huichon Comprehensive Machine Tool Plant, which is the mother plant of the machine industry in our country.

The great leader, who set forth the original line for developing light industry and agriculture while giving definite priority to the postwar construction of heavy industry, put much effort into developing the machine industry, which is the center of heavy industry and the basis of technological progress.

The great leader personally visited machine plants in various regions, including those in Yongsong, Nakwon, Tokchon, and Kiyang, planted revolutionary boldness and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in the hearts of the working-class people, and led them with his own hands and placed the cornerstone of the machine industry in a pile of ashes and erected solid girders, one by one.

In particular, the great leader launched the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement twice and sagaciously led it into a movement of the entire party and all the masses, thereby providing a turning point in rapid advancement of the machine industry and thoroughly improving the people's economy.

Indeed, from the machine sea of Kiyang to individual production machinery of all sizes, including the 6,000-ton press, the great leader's labor and his sagacious leadership reached everywhere in creating the self-dependent, modern machine industry.

Our party, which provides loyal support for the great leader's plans and will, organized bold operations and led us on the one road of victory, thereby bringing a golden era of the machine industry's development.

Especially, in response to the new high-level demands for the national construction of socialism and technical development, our dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has energetically led the struggle aimed at increasing the production of large production machinery, such as 10,000-ton presses, a large-scale oxygen separator, and modern machine tools, such as computer controlled machine tools, thereby opening a new chapter in the history of developing of the machine industry.

Our machine industry, which was started in a vacuum under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the party following liberation, is demonstrating its commanding appearance today as a self-dependent, modern, strong and mighty industry.

Our machine industry, which could not produce even a simple farm implement in an orderly fashion during the preliberation period, is now completely self-producing 125,000-kva [kilovolt-amperes] hydroelectric power generators, 50,000-kva thermoelectric power turbines, heavy-duty trucks, large excavators, electric locomotives, large ships, large machine tools, and computer controlled machine tools, and is mass producing modern automation parts and electronic equipments.

It is not limited only to the individual equipment. Our machine industry splendidly insures the necessary conditions for comprehensive production of facilities for modern, large-scale plants that are being developed. The domestic self-supply rate of production machinery long ago reached 98 percent.

The national production of machinery in 1986 increased 1,690 times that of 1946 and 80 times that of 1956.

We have built up a self-dependent, modern industry that can splendidly insure the necessary conditions for production of all technical devices needed for the nation's economic construction and people's living. This is the greatest and proud result our people have achieved in the course of building a self-dependent, national economy under the sagacious leadership of the party.

Now that the meaningful Machinery Day is here, all party members and workers of this sector look back on the proud course of the machine industry's development, which ran along one road, with leaps and bounds, under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the party. As always, their hearts are burning with the firm resolution to achieve another great innovation in the rewarding struggle to successfully fulfill the grand new prospective plan.

The party members and the working-class people of machine tool factories in various regions, including the Huichon Comprehensive Machine Tool Plant and the 3 April Factory, held high the resolution of the 14th Plenum of the 6th WPK Central Committee, and are energetically struggling to bring the machine tool industry up to world-class levels in the next few years.

The laborers and technicians of the 3 April Factory, who have already splendidly produced a highly automated and modern computer controlled machine tool, have set forth as a bold objective increasing its production this year, and have launched a fierce battle to this end since the beginning of the year, and have already won great results.

Since the beginning of the New Year, they pressed ahead with current production and launched an intense struggle in a very short period of time, and splendidly processed precision parts for scores of machines. They are now proudly greeting their own festive day, the Machinery Day.

The party members and the working-class people of Nakwon Machinery Complex, which is greatly honored by the great leader's high praise, unanimously and vigorously launched themselves into the struggle of decorating this year, the last year of the eighties, with laborious achievement of producing greater quantities of high-quality machine products through even more strenuous exertion.

Based on the spirit and enthusiasm of making the large water pump (the Nakwon No 1), they thoroughly studied and mobilized inner reserves, grappling with them earnestly and persistently, and they are now bringing a new innovation in the production of various machine products, including a new, large-scale water pump.

Machine plants in various regions are now vigorously working to emulate the success of the working-class people of Nakwon, which is put at the forefront by our party, and at the same time, all kinds of innovations continue to spring up everywhere to brighten up this year.

As they have done in past months and years, the party members and the working-class people of the machine industry will render heroic services in the rewarding struggle to bring the Third 7-Year Plan to reality ahead of schedule, and will repay with loyalty the party's implicit trust and expectations.

SKNDF Releases Anti-U.S. Open Letter
SK2004114589 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT 17 Apr 89

[Text of "open letter to all the masses" issued by the South Korean National Democratic Front (SKNDF) Central Committee dated 16 April]

[Text] The present political situation is heating up, foreshadowing a great political upheaval. The colonial military dictatorial forces, which are cornered by the pernational advance of the democratic patriotic forces, have declared a big political war against all the people and entered an all-out fascist offensive to strangle the national, democratic movement.

The No Tae-u military government is committing a bestial barbarous act of sealing off the study and propagation of the advanced idea of the times with physical force, blocking at its source the peaceful democratic and civil rights movement, branding it radical and left-leaning, and is waging surprise attacks against and suppression of the workers' movement for the right to live like a human being, with a large number of heavily armed police troops.

All patriotic acts are denounced as procommunist acts and as acts benefiting the enemy, armed policemen storm the campuses, a white terror is rampant against the democratic figures, students, and workers, and a whirlwind of massive arrests, checking and searching, and putting people on the wanted list is being stepped up.

The military dictatorial regime is harshly punishing the North-South contact and even a small practical effort for reunification on a civilian scale in an attempt to seal off all the movements for national reunification and North-South reconciliation.

The expectation for independence, democracy, and reunification, which was growing through the bloody struggle, has again been ruthlessly trampled, and the political situation has entered a political reactionary period worse than the oppressive yusin and Fifth Republic dictatorships.

The new confrontation over independence and subjugation, democracy and fascism, and reunification and division has already reached an unavoidable limit. The SKNDF sends this letter to all the masses at this time of urgency to once again carry out its historical mission of repelling the challenge of the colonial fascist forces and intensifying the movement of our masses for national salvation and lifting it onto a higher stage.

1. The direction of our masses' present struggle for national salvation is to wage a vigorous struggle combining the antifascist movement for democratization and the movement for national reunification, while stepping up the anti-U.S. movement for independence. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is the direction our masses should consistently follow and the basic front of the mass movement. The activation of the anti-U.S. movement for independence is essential for bringing forth genuine democracy and civil rights and the shortcut to national reunification. The present task of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is to wage an intensive attack to liquidate the subordinate South Korea-U.S. relations and strike at the colonial domination system, thereby pioneering a new phase for independence.

There is no cause or ground any more for the continuation of the U.S. military occupation and colonial domination of South Korea. It is because of the United States that our masses have been ruthlessly deprived of their sovereignty and have shed their blood under the bayonet

of fascism in a colonial land without independence for over 40 years and that a harsh inhuman life is forced upon them, totally deprived of the wealth made available by the sweat and blood of workers in the land of economic subjugation without self-reliance. It is because of the U.S. occupation and domination of South Korea that our fellow countrymen, who lived as one nation for 5,000 years, suffer from the unbearable pain of separation of the North and the South, in a divided and unreunited land and that they grind their teeth with resentment for the tragic fate of national destruction, which they may have to suffer, each person carrying on his back over 5 tons of explosives and living on the largest powder keg of nuclear war in the Far East, in which there is no peace.

Our masses cannot live kneeling down to the Yankee aggressors any more. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is not for a particular class or stratum alone, but it is the joint cause of all the people, whose sovereignty has been trampled under the U.S. imperialist domination. Anti-U.S. struggle is patriotism. All the masses should further raise their voices to call for anti-U.S. struggle, sovereignty, and independence, and they should direct all the mass struggle toward the anti-U.S. struggle and make it consistent with an anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Abolishing the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, other institutions ruling over South Korea, and the unequal treaties and agreements between South Korea and the United States is the key to liquidating the U.S. domination and interference and to ending the master-servant relations between South Korea and the United States. We should wage a vigorous anti-U.S., antinuclear struggle to expel the Yankee aggressor troops, which are toying with the nation's destiny and passing off as masters, and the nuclear weapons. Our masses should employ all means available to continuously attack the U.S. institutions of aggression and continuously punish the Yankees so as to place them under constant anxiety and fear and to force them out of this land.

Our masses should not allow the United States to support and assist the No Tae-u military dictatorship, should probe the U.S. responsibility for the Kwangju bloodshed to the end, and should struggle to repel their brigandish pressure to open markets.

The ultimate objective of the anti-U.S. movement for independence is to establish a national independent regime. The masses from all walks of life should devote all their struggle for freedom and liberation to win sovereignty, and should devote everything they have to the anti-U.S. movement for national liberation for the establishment of a national sovereign regime.

The antifascist movement for democratization and the movement for national reunification are the important struggle front that should be waged more vigorously on

the line of the anti-U.S. movement for national liberation. The movement for democratization and the movement for national reunification develop uniformly and inseparably. In the development of the antifascist movement for democratization, the reunification of the fatherland is promoted; in the heightening of the movement for reunification, the destruction of the military dictatorship is accelerated. The antifascist movement for democratization is the factor that promotes the anti-U.S. movement for independence and it is the urgent task for the present mass movement.

The No Tae-u regime, which was launched through U.S. manipulation and according to U.S. plans, is an anti-masses, antinational regime, the basis of whose existence is colonial subjugation and the fixing of national division, and an unprecedented nation-selling military dictatorial power. The numerous promises for democratization, made at random by the No Tae-u ring, were cunning theatrics aimed at cooling down the zeal of the masses' anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and diluting the mass struggle.

Nothing has changed in this land since No Tae-u's promise for democratization. The No Tae-u ring, which is forsaken by everybody, recently attempted to find a way out by conducting an early interim appraisal, but revoked even this promise and has begun a scorched-earth operation against the democratic patriotic forces. This is the enforcement of an undeclared martial law to betray the people and strangle democracy, and an open military coup d'etat aimed at prolonging the military government.

Because of the Chongwadae's fascist suppressive offensive through the mobilization of the power of the public authority, the struggle between fascism and democracy has entered a decisive phase of life and death. The masses from all walks of life should not tolerate any attempt to dilute the Fifth Republic irregularities and the truth of the Kwangju bloodshed, should probe them to the end, and should try and punish traitor No Tae-u, the main culprit in the crime, at an early date in the name of the people.

Our masses should be engaged in an intransigent struggle against the fascist clique, which is brandishing bloody bayonets, and bury the military dictatorship through a nationwide resistance struggle, without entertaining even a modicum of illusions about the No Tae-u ring or expecting anything from it.

Democratic politics can never be realized without liquidating the fascist suppressive devices. The masses from all walks of life should achieve a historic turning point by overthrowing the military rule and by attaining civilian-led politics through the abolition of such fascist evil laws as the National Security Law and law on assembly and demonstrations, as well as the Agency for National Security Planning, through a spirited struggle.

National reunification is the central object of the immediate mass struggle. National reunification is a road that leads to national survival and a supreme demand of history. The fellow countrymen's ardent aspirations for reunification burn brighter as the period of national division is prolonged. Reunification is no longer a problem that can be left unsolved or delayed for decades. Also, it is not something that can be ignored.

It is an issue that determines whether the nation will escape destruction or whether it will survive, as well as a pressing issue that should be resolved in our lifetime, without fail, instead of being left for our next generations to resolve.

The fundamental task facing the reunification movement is to smash the maneuvers of the splittists within and without to fabricate two Koreas, to convert the phase of division into a phase of reunification, and to lay a firm foundation on which to build reunification based on a confederal system.

The United States schemes to pave the way, politically and strategically, for the invasion of the Korean peninsula and legitimizes the perpetual occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces stationed there through the fabrication of two Koreas. Meanwhile, the pro-U.S. toadyist traitors, who take advantage of this, have now become the captives of a pipe dream that they can defend their filthy vested rights in exchange for completely selling the territory of the divided half of the country to the United States.

The masses from all walks of life should never condone the enemy's maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas, should raise their vigilance against it, and should unanimously join in the struggle to frustrate and smash it. In particular, they should deal a hard blow to the traitorous No Tae-u group, which is visiting one country after another with the plan of cross-recognition up its sleeves to ask for their approval for the perpetual division, and then completely destroy with fire the northward policy designed to internationalize the perpetual division and the antireunification step-by-step reunification theory.

National reconciliation and unity is the best way to usher in the new era of reunification and nation-saving at an early date. All the masses should bring down the anti-North ideological wall by expanding the movement to gain a correct understanding of the North, should promote the blood ties among the fellow countrymen, should bury the national policy of anticommunism, and should embark on the road of collaborating with the North and communism.

The argument that the government should remain the sole channel for dialogue is a product of the maneuvers of the splittists, who stand in the way of national reunification through their monopoly of North-South dialogue. It is the masses in the North and South that serve as the driving force behind the reunification of the

country. No one can misuse the North-South dialogue and negotiations for the splittist strategy of any one party, grouping, or individuals.

The masses from all walks of life should doggedly reject the government authorities' argument that they remain the sole channel for dialogue, should insist on holding diversified and multilateral civilian-led dialogue and negotiations, discuss nation-saving measures with the various sectors of the North, and probe together ways to achieve reunification.

Their sincerity toward nation-saving and reunification should never be regarded as left-leaning, procommunist, or renegade under any circumstances. The patriotic figures who have visited the North out of their desire for reunification should be highly praised and welcomed in the limelight of the times and history.

The grass-roots masses, such as workers and peasants, should actively participate in the North-South dialogue and negotiations. The North-South student talks, which have already been arranged, and our students' participation in the 13th World Festival of the Youths and Students should also be realized. In addition, the Panmunjom talks that the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon] has decided to hold and the pan-national congress for the reunification of the Korean peninsula should be made to bear their fruit.

Talks and negotiations between the North and South for national reunification can never be brought to a successful conclusion without easing the political and military tensions. Our masses should pave the way for North-South reconciliation and unity and peaceful reunification by vigorously staging a struggle to end the distrust and aggravating tensions between the North and South and turn the state of political and military confrontation into a state of detente.

Founding a confederal state is the best course for the movement for national reunification. In particular, the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] is the best alternative to nation-saving, embodying the divided reality in the fatherland and the will of the nation.

The patriotic masses from all walks of life should cherish the principles of independence, peace, and great national unity as the absolute, common national ideology and rise up in indignation and devote themselves to founding the DCRK on the basis of the coexistence of the two systems.

The patriotic road to national reunification is in no sense a propitious boulevard. However, when all the masses turn their will for nation-saving into a huge ball of flames, the ice on the frozen land of division will melt and the eye-dazzling new spring of reunification will come to us without fail.

2. (?Whether the nation-saving movement will be successful or not depends on the role of the masses). To stir the masses' [word indistinct], it is imperative to raise their consciousness and link them to organizations. Raising the masses' consciousness is a precondition for a reform movement and a guarantee for a sure victory.

The key to raising consciousness in the masses lies in assuming the *chuche* idea as an ideological foundation and making all masses conscious of independence. The *chuche* idea is a universal theory that has summed up the masses' aspirations for independence and demands and scientifically explained the theory and strategy and tactics concerning the reform movement.

Nation-saving movement organizations from all walks of life and leading forces, using the works and writings of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and the sagacious Secretary Kim Chong-il, the original texts of the *chuche* idea, as the textbook for raising consciousness, assume the act of implanting awareness of national independence and patriotism deep in the hearts of the oppressed masses as the first priority task in the social reform movement, and positively implement.

One thing that must be made central to raising consciousness in the masses at present is the cultivation of the spirit of considering our nation above all the rest. This spirit is a noble patriotic spirit necessary to defend the authority and honor of our fatherland and people, as well as the spirit of national independence necessary to safeguard and realize national independence to the end.

Not only are our people resourceful, brave, and dignified, but they also are a people with a strong, independent will. Our people's dignity and pride have now reached their peak as the people uphold and honor the great President Kim Il-song and the sagacious Secretary Kim Chong-il as the outstanding national leaders [yongsu].

The masses from all walks of life, cherishing in their hearts the conviction that our people, who uphold the peerlessly great leader [yongdoja], are the first-rate people in the world, should live and struggle with a high degree of pride and dignity.

Raising consciousness in the masses is a creative work accompanied by a persistent struggle. Nation-saving movement organizations from all walks of life and leading forces should take the initiative in creating mighty and effective ways and means to raise consciousness in the masses and make strenuous efforts to morally arm a still greater number of the masses with the anti-U.S. awareness of independence, will for national reunification, and democratic ideology by making the most use of their experience.

Organizing the oppressed masses is a basic way to collect and unite their strength. Masses that are not organized, no matter how great their number, are helpless in the

struggle against the oppressors. They can be organized only through their own independent organizations, trusted and followed by the masses themselves.

The mass movement organizations of all strata should form the backbone of the organizations with cores of the movement, harden the drawing force of the organization, and cultivate the force in the midst of struggle so as to expand their (?ranks) without let-up, and on the basis of this, link the broad masses to organizations.

The disorganized masses outnumber the organized masses, so, greater attention should be paid to linking them to mass organizations according to their classes and sectors.

The most pressing task, which must be carried out before anything else, in organizing the mass struggle forces is to strengthen the three great main forces, namely, the workers, peasants, and youths and students. Toward this end, it is imperative to form and invigorate democratic labor unions so as to achieve the organizational consolidation and unity of the working masses and to unite the farming masses by accelerating the construction of independent peasant organizations, and rally all the youths and students behind [word indistinct] by [word indistinct] so as to firmly ensure the (?militancy) and the mass-oriented nature of the organizations.

A unified front composed of all strata, political parties, groupings, and all the patriotic and democratic forces is an important guarantee for nationwide unity.

The democratic and patriotic forces from all walks of life should actively take part in forming a unified, nationwide national and democratic front, regardless of the differences in their ideologies, political views, groupings, association, property, religion, and [word indistinct].

In realizing such a unified national front, it is particularly important to develop a mass-oriented joint struggle of solidarity, strengthen the ties among all the various movements, and lay a firm foundation for unity in the midst of struggle.

The basic condition for making the nation-saving movement a success is to actively develop the social reform movement and make the struggle more mass-oriented. The might of the mass struggle hinges on the number of the masses participating in it.

The mass movement organizations and core of struggle should stay away from any extreme form of struggle waged by a tiny handful of vanguards. They should see to it that a great number of the masses join in the struggle by making assertions and slogans reflecting the interests and demands of the masses and by creating and employing forms of struggle and strategy for movement acceptable to everyone.

In order to broaden the base of public support for the mass struggle, it is imperative to turn circumstances into a site of mass struggle, raise the (?effectiveness) of the struggle and its responsiveness, and expand all forms of mass struggle into a regional and nationwide solidarity struggle and joint struggle.

All the nation-saving movement organizations and core of struggle should work toward closely linking the workers' movement and farmers' movement, strengthen the solidarity between workers and students, and between farmers and students, and turn all of South Korea into a plaza of a sacred nation-saving struggle by establishing a struggle front capable of realizing close solidarity between the movements of all strata and movements of each region and sector.

There can be no fixed forms and ways to stage mass struggle. In order to invigorate and make the mass struggle more active, it is imperative to skillfully combine varied forms and ways of struggle, including economic and political struggles, lawful and unlawful struggles, small- and large-scale struggles, in conformity with the prevailing conditions in the movement.

The present situation calls all the masses to rise up in a nationwide nation-saving struggle more strongly than ever before. Compromise with the enemy means defeat and struggling against it is triumph.

At a time when the colonial military dictatorial force is experiencing the most severe political crisis, victory in the anti-U.S. and antifascist nation-saving struggle for reunification can be won only through the uninterrupted struggle.

All the masses, renewing a conviction in sure victory, should once again display their invincible courage so as to hasten the glorious victory of the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for nation-saving.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee
[Dated] 16 April 1989, Seoul

Intensified Anti-U.S. Struggle Urged
*SK2804230989 (Clandestine) Voice of National
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT
14 Apr 89*

[Special article: "Let Us Valiantly Turn Out to the Anti-U.S. Struggle for National Salvation Under the Banner of the Chuche Idea"]

[Text] The members of our South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] and the patriotic masses of all walks of life, who greet the birthday of respected and beloved President Kim Il-song—the greatest holiday of the nation—amid struggle with firm will for independence, democracy, and reunification, are overflowing with a new fighting spirit to more valiantly wage the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation under the banner of the chuche idea.

Accomplishing the sacred cause of national liberation without fail by powerfully waging the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation under the banner of the chuche idea is the invariable will and faith of our SKNDF vanguard fighters and the patriotic masses of all walks of life. This is because the great chuche idea is the only guiding idea in the current era of independence to give a perfect answer to the question of man's fate and the nation's destiny.

(?The chuche idea) provides the most correct view and perception of nature and society and the principle on social development and elucidates a perfect guiding idea, theory, and method that make it possible to completely realize the independence of man.

The chuche idea is a shining beacon that indicates the future path of the anti-U.S. cause of national salvation to our SKNDF and patriotic masses, an ever-victorious strategy, and the source of invincible might.

Because the South Korean masses, who repeatedly suffered from the vicious circle of failure and twists and turns in the past, have adopted the chuche idea as their guiding idea and the guideline to struggle, the mass movement for the democratization of society and independent reunification has advanced and developed with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence as a main struggle.

Our practical experience in our struggle for national salvation confirms that a militant banner in expediting the historic cause of national liberation against the United States is nothing but the chuche idea that gives ever-victorious faith and invincible fighting spirit and indicates the path and direction for pioneering our destinies.

Under the banner of the chuche idea, the ever-victorious and invincible weapon, our SKNDF vanguard fighters and the patriotic masses of all walks of life should wage a more valiant anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

Above all, powerful anti-U.S. nation-saving forces must be prepared to accelerate the anti-U.S. cause of independence under the banner of the chuche idea. Only when powerful anti-U.S. nation-saving forces are prepared can the overwhelming superiority of independence forces be secured over aggressive, flunkeyist, and treacherous forces and can a decisive victory be achieved in the serious nation-saving struggle to determine independence or subjugation.

In conformity with the realistic demands of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, we should further strengthen and develop the SKNDF, the core organization of anti-U.S. forces for national salvation, into orderly militant ranks.

What is important in accelerating the anti-U.S. cause of independence under the banner of the great chuche idea is awakening the masses. What arises primarily in all work of strengthening the movement forces and developing the mass struggle is awakening the masses.

The mass movement for social reform begins from awakening the masses. Without the masses being awakened ideologically, they cannot be united organizationally nor can the mass movement develop.

Though the strength of the masses, the masters of history, is boundless, those masses who have not been awakened ideologically cannot devote themselves to the sacred struggle to pioneer their destinies.

Today the United States and the No Tae-u group are viciously conducting reactionary ideological offensives. Many people have not yet been awakened; they have brooked the fate of colonial slaves. In this present situation, the question of awakening the masses is of great importance.

Realities show that only when the masses are firmly armed with the *chuche* idea, the guiding idea of the present era, can they personify a correct guiding idea, theory, and method and develop the anti-U.S. movement for national salvation by promoting their consciousness of national independence.

Therefore, our SKNDF vanguard fighters and all harbingers should even further strengthen the work of spreading the *chuche* idea among the masses of all walks of life and more actively conduct the work of ideologically awakening the ideological organizations in conformity with the demands of realities in which moves to study the *chuche* idea and expedite the anti-U.S. cause of national salvation under its banner have been openly manifested and have developed into an irresistible tenor.

To accelerate the anti-U.S. cause of independence under the banner of the great *chuche* idea, it is important to firmly rally a broad range of masses to the side of the anti-U.S. movement for national salvation.

Like other social reform movements, victory in our anti-U.S. cause of national salvation depends, after all, on who secures the majority of the masses.

Because the anti-U.S. cause of national salvation is a struggle against the most heinous U.S. aggression forces, it cannot be victorious without the strength of the organized masses. It is true that the masses are main forces of history in charge of the reform movement, but they cannot fulfill their historic mission unless they are united as organized forces. Only organized masses can discharge the lofty duty assigned to them.

For the victory of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, we should form an anti-U.S. united front of national salvation, which is composed of youths and students with a strong sense of justice and enterprise and conscientious dissident figures, scholars, and religious figures who seek for the anti-U.S. cause of independence, while giving priority to indoctrinating a wide range of working masses—including workers and peasants—with the great *chuche* idea and to rallying them as united

ranks. This is a mighty method for isolating the U.S. aggression forces and the fascist forces and for achieving the decisive supremacy of anti-U.S. nation-saving forces.

It is very important to activate the mass struggle in accelerating the anti-U.S. cause of independence under the banner of the great *chuche* idea. The anti-U.S. forces for national salvation cannot be prepared without struggle; they can only grow and be strengthened through an arduous struggle. Amid struggle, core movement forces are produced; anti-U.S. ranks of national salvation are enhanced; and the masses are awakened and thus, fighting forces grow. Therefore, we should analyze and judge the prevailing situation in a scientific manner, present fighting slogans that conform to the demands of the developmental stage of the mass movement and to the level of the masses' consciousness, and actively wage the mass struggle in various forms and by many methods by making adroit use of all possibilities.

We should powerfully wage all types of mass struggle, including the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization, by uniting all forces.

The fighting spirit of our vanguard fighters and the patriotic masses of all walks of life, who are advancing against the United States and for national salvation under the banner of the great *chuche* idea, is high and their mettle is skyrocketing.

The sacred anti-U.S. nation-saving cause of our masses, who are marching under the banner of the great *chuche* idea—the ever-victorious and invincible banner—will be victorious without fail.

Article Discusses Current Political Situation
SK2104085589 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT 16 Apr 89

[Special article by the VNS Editorial Bureau: "The Current Political Situation and the Direction in Which the People Should Advance"]

[Text] The tempestuous fascist gale is blowing violently again over this land where our masses are full of the ardent desire to bring forth the dawn of independence and reunification by driving out the bitter cold of fascism, greeting the spring of democracy, and dispersing the dark cloud of subjugation and division.

The colonial military dictatorial forces, who were driven into the corner of destruction by the advance of our masses nationwide for independence, democracy and reunification, are waging an all-out suppressive offensive against the democratic patriotic forces to strangle the national democratic movement by completely taking off their colorful masks of democracy and reunification, which were designed to mislead public opinion, and wielding the bayonet of suppression.

The No Tae-u ring learned that the raised heat of the people's struggle could not be cooled down by the announcement of the 29 June declaration, which was a justification to launch the Sixth Republic, and the 7 July declaration but that these would only hasten their downfall. The No Tae-u ring is now issuing suppressive fascist orders one after another, such as issuing M16 rifles to the police and allowing them to shoot at the people whenever they think they need to. Mobilizing all the power of the government, including the Agency for National Security Planning and the prosecution, the No Tae-u ring is waging a full-scale suppressive operation against the national democratic movement. They regard the study and propagation of the *chuche* idea, which is the guiding idea in the era of independence, as a crime and are suppressing the people of all walks of life, including students, off-stage democratic organizations, and labor organizations who are aspiring for national independence and democratic reunification of the fatherland, regarding them as left-leaning violent forces, while prohibiting the publication of original texts of the North. The No Tae-u ring is also conducting full scale investigations against them to punish them as criminals and to forcibly disband them, and are trying to block at the source all rallies, demonstrations, and sit-ins by the democratic and patriotic forces.

The patriotic and democratic activities are denounced as procommunist acts benefiting the enemy, the armed police are trespassing into schools, the white terrorism of the combat police and promanagement groups are prevailing where the workers are struggling for the right to exist with a decent living, and there are wholesale arrest of the patriotic South Korean people, with search and seizure operations against them and the formulation of wanted lists.

The No Tae-u military dictatorial ring's violent offensive is being waged more frantically against the people with Rev Mun Ik-hwan's trip to Pyongyang as a turning point. They have arrested Rev Mun Ik-hwan, a patriotic figure, and Yu Won-ho, who made a trip to Pyongyang by invitation of North Korea in an effort to connect the national pulse, which was disconnected for 40 years. They were arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law. The No Tae-u ring is waging a violent suppressive operation against the people of all walks of life and the masses' struggle organizations that are following the road of justice for independence, democracy, and reunification. At the same time, they are mobilizing progovernment right-wing organizations to denounce the figures who are devoting themselves to the cause of reunification, calling them traitors and attempting to eliminate them, thus bringing about a war-like atmosphere in this land.

The situation prevailing in South Korea is similar to traitor Pak Chong-hui's October Yusin coup d'etat and traitor Chon Tu-hwan's 17 May fascist violence, reminding us of the dreadful nightmare of the Fifth Republic.

This fascist frenzy of traitor No Tae-u is aimed at tiding over with bayonets the crisis of the colonial rule; he is perpetrating the worst reactionary offensive ever waged

to block the road of democracy by reactivating the Fifth Republic dictatorship. This is another coup d'etat without a gunshot. Therefore, the current situation is at the crossroads to determine whether this will be the revival of the Fifth Republic dictatorship or it will be an opportunity for a trial to achieve democracy.

This urgent situation demands that our masses turn out in an all-out counterattack to smash the No Tae-u military group's fascist offensives and to eradicate the military rule from this land forever.

Should our masses linger or waver the slightest bit in the teeth of the frenzied fascist offensives of the colonial fascist forces, the road to democratization, which has been opened with blood, will be completely blocked; their work of democratization will retrogress; and they will mourn over the pain of subordination and division in the darkness of fascist tyranny again.

Now is the time when all people who genuinely wish for democratic politics should turn out without delay in the struggle to overthrow the military dictatorship. Eradicating the No Tae-u military dictatorship is a pressing task assigned to our masses at present.

The breakthrough in the struggle to eradicate the No Tae-u military rule is invariably found in clarifying the truth of the Kwangju massacre and obliterating the irregularities of the Fifth Republic. The clarification of the truth of the Kwangju murder and the eradication of the Fifth Republic irregularities are vulnerable points of traitor No Tae-u, an accomplice of the Kwangju murder and ringleader of the Fifth Republic wrongdoings.

Having committed himself to solve these problems, traitor No Tae-u has failed to do so over the past year. Furthermore, he is trying to cover up forever the question of clarifying the truth of the Kwangju murder and eradicating the irregularities of the Fifth Republic by kicking up rackets of uprooting leftist and procommunist forces with Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang as a pretext.

The masses of all walks of life should never tolerate the No Tae-u ring's crafty attempt to hush up the truth of the bloody Kwangju incident and Fifth Republic irregularities, but bring it to light and staunchly struggle to judge and punish traitor No Tae-u, a Kwangju murderer and chieftain of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, in the name of the people.

One can hardly expect to achieve the democratization of society without eradicating the fascist suppressive system. The patriotic masses of all walks of life should fiercely wage the struggle to completely abolish such murderous evil laws as the National Security Law and the Law on Assembly and Demonstration, cancers of democratization, and to dissolve such fascist organs as the National Security Planning Agency.

All democratic and patriotic forces should concentrate their efforts on eradicating the military rule, thus opening without fail the historic epoch of burying the No Tae-u military rule with their own hands and of building a democratic society on its grave.

The movement for reunification is another urgent task our masses should perform along with the struggle for the resignation of the No Tae-u military rule. Democracy is reunification and vice versa—the truth our masses have perceived in their bloody struggle.

Today the aspirations and advance of our fellow countrymen and masses to put an end to the tragedy of the divided nation and open a new epoch of reunification have been stronger and more vigorous than ever before.

In particular, Rev Mun's visit to Pyongyang, an inspiring act, has increased the elevated spirit of reunification hundreds of times. In contrast, the splittist forces at home and abroad have been hell bent on concocting two Koreas to perpetuate division and on suppressing the movement for reunification, thereby laying a grave obstacle in the path toward future reunification.

This grim situation demands that our masses valiantly rise up in uprooting the forces of national division and creating a new history of national reunification.

The struggle for the release of Rev Mun Ik-hwan and Mr Yu Won-ho is part of the national reunification movement and a breakthrough for vitalizing the movement. The struggle for the release of Rev Mun and his companion, who visited Pyongyang, is not merely a struggle to set patriotic figures for reunification free, but a struggle to frustrate the sinister scheme of the No Tae-u ring, which seeks to monopolize North-South dialogue through a single-channel dialogue and perpetuate division; it is a struggle to open a gate for multifaceted North-South contacts and nongovernmental-level dialogue, and furthermore, to attain freedom of debate over reunification and the movement for it by smashing the anticommunist state policy and by realizing the state policy of reunification in coalition with communism in this land.

The masses of all walks of life should actively praise as patriots and heroes Rev Mun and his companion who visited Pyongyang as envoys of reunification in defiance of all types of obstacles of the splittist No Tae-u group and with our masses will, and further intensify the struggle for their unconditional and immediate release. Along with this, they should demand multifaceted and multilateral nongovernmental-level dialogue and negotiations, directly sit face to face with those of all walks of life in the North to discuss measures for national salvation, explore a way for reunification together, highly praise those figures who directly take part in this work, and actively encourage them to attain success in their work.

For youths and students in this land to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students to be held in Pyongyang would be a historic event opening a breakthrough in reunification. The masses of all walks of life and youths and students should smash the treacherous maneuvers of the No Tae-u ring, which tries to hinder our students from participating in the Pyongyang festival, and valiantly struggle to arrange a North-South reunion, the first in 40 years since division.

The heinous suppressive rackets of the No Tae-u ring are kicked up according to the scenario of the White House. The United States, which has foreseen the doom of its colonial rule in the unprecedentedly fierce anti-U.S. storms for democratization and reunification in South Korea, has issued an emergency order to the No Tae-u fascist ring to brandish the sword of repression. The United States is the truculent enemy who has blocked with bayonets the advance of our fellow countrymen and masses to restore democratic rights, civil rights, the right to survival, and national sovereignty, which have been trampled underfoot over the 40 years since the U.S. occupation of South Korea, and to reunify the divided territory.

Therefore, it goes without saying that the struggle of our masses to overthrow the No Tae-u military regime and achieve reunification can certainly attain success only amid the anti-U.S. struggle for independence to put an end to the colonial rule of the Yankee aggressors.

The anti-U.S. struggle is precisely the avenue for national salvation and patriotism. All masses should further raise their anti-U.S. shouts and direct all mass struggles at the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Also, our masses should express objection to the U.S. support for the No Tae-u military dictatorship, hold the United States responsible for the Kwangju massacre, oppose its brigandish pressure to open the market wider, and fight against paying expenditures for maintaining the U.S. forces in South Korea.

In addition, our masses should fiercely wage the struggle for the abolition of nuclear weapons, which can annihilate the nation, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, and the abrogation of all unequal treaties and agreements between South Korea and the United States.

Our masses should resort to all means and methods to successively attack U.S. organs where the Stars and Stripes flutter across the country and to punish Yankees, thus making the Yankee aggressors shiver with anxiety and terror.

The struggle's victory depends on how the work of awakening and organizing the masses is carried out. There is no one in the world that can match our masses when the masses of all walks of life are awakened and united with the *chuche* idea, the immortal guiding idea, as the basis of awakening and organizing them. The nation-saving organizations and harbingers should make efforts to awaken the masses of all

walks of life with the consciousness of independence and to firmly unite them around various mass organizations with the *chuche* idea as the sole textbook.

Along with this, the masses of all walks of life should make active efforts to form an all-people national and democratic united front under the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification, transcending differences in ideologies, political views, factions, groupings, amounts of wealth, religions, and provinces.

Further expanding and reinforcing such joint organizations as the National Council of University Representatives, the National Coalition for Workers' Movements, the National Alliance for Workers' Movements, the National Coalition for Women's Movements, and the National Democratic Alliance of Korea and forming a united front organization that coordinates them are some of the mighty ways for organizing the national and democratic united front.

Movement leaders should resolutely defend joint organizations and other organizations with the nature of a united front from the enemy's suppression, more firmly unite them, and develop them into an all-people joint organization.

An active joint struggle of solidarity is an important way for smashing the military dictatorship's tactic of piecemeal destruction and for guaranteeing the unity and victory of the democratic and patriotic forces.

The present situation in which the No Tae-u ring's maneuvers to destroy democratic and patriotic forces piecemeal have been less disguised more urgently demands that the masses of all walks of life wage a powerful joint struggle in solidarity with each other.

However, there are more than a few people in mass movement circles who have failed to raise their voices of solidarity and to wage a supporting struggle even though workers in one area have staged for several months an arduous struggle demanding wage increases and the revision of the evil labor law. These people have watched with folded arms the reality in which their comrades, who once fought together with them on campuses and at other sites, have been ruthlessly repressed.

As shown by reactions to Rev Mun's visit to Pyongyang, some opposition party forces have perpetrated even the despicable treacherous act of rejecting mass organizations and figures, who devote themselves to independence, democracy, and reunification, in collusion with No Tae-u's Democratic Justice Party while valuing only their personal political ambition. This criminal act of undermining the unity of democratic and patriotic forces and spoiling the movement for national salvation and reunification must be discarded. Those who genuinely love justice should support all struggles for independence, democracy, and reunification and answer them with a joint struggle of solidarity.

The April of resistance calls all masses to a sacred nationwide struggle for national salvation. Each walk of life, party, and faction that loves the country and the nation should take part in the sacred struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification with single-hearted aspirations for patriotism and fight shoulder to shoulder with each other.

Let us demolish the colonial and fascist bulwark in this land through an all-mass resistance for national salvation and create a new history of independence, democracy, and reunification.

South Korea

U.S. Bases To Move Out of Seoul by Mid-Nineties
SK0205112789 Seoul YONHAP in English 1113 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States have agreed to relocate U.S. military facilities and the combined South Korea-U.S. Forces Command out of metropolitan Seoul by mid-1990s, it was announced in Seoul Tuesday.

The first element of this plan calls for the early return of the Eighth U.S. Army golf course in the military compound during 1990, with the full relocation of the affected forces in the mid-nineties, a brief statement issued by the South Korean Government said.

The U.S. military base, located in Yongsan, central Seoul, occupies more than three million square meters.

The Seoul city government will begin planning immediately for converting the golf course into a public park for the citizens of Seoul, which is overcrowded, the announcement said.

The two countries also agreed that the city authorities, working in close cooperation with U.S. military authorities and the South Korean Defense Ministry, will review specific issues relative to the operational and base support facilities currently located on the golf course, the statement said.

"The (South Korean) Ministry of National Defense will move forward, in cooperation with U.S. Forces in Korea, with an overall plan to relocate the Republic of Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command and U.S. military facilities in phases out of metropolitan Seoul," it said. The statement, however, did not say where the U.S. military facilities will be relocated. But some news reports said the two government have agreed to move the U.S. military base to Nonsan, near Taejeon, 170 kilometers south of Seoul. More than 40,000 U.S. troops are now stationed in South Korea under a mutual defense treaty between the two allies.

The statement also said South Korea will provide an interim, alternate golf course on the outskirts of Seoul for the Eighth Army pending completion of the overall relocation.

The possible relocation of the U.S. military base in central Seoul have been reviewed between the two governments amid growing anti-American sentiment among South Korean people. [sentence as received]

Radical students and dissidents claimed that the U.S. military facilities, which occupy a vast plot in central Seoul, "hurt the pride of South Koreans as a people of sovereign state." The government officials have also complained that the U.S. military facilities have obstructed the redevelopment program of the metropolitan city.

The relocation of the U.S. military facilities may be part of a move to calm down growing anti-Americanism, analysts say.

Seoul and Washington have shared the view that the military base should be relocated but have differed on which side will shoulder the expense to be needed for the movement, officials said.

The U.S. servicemen first stationed in Yongsan in 1945, when the U.S. 24th Corps came to Korea to disarm Japanese imperial forces at the end of World War II. The Yongsan military facilities have been used by the United Nations Command and Eighth Army Headquarters from Feb. 1952.

End of Concessions to U.S. on Farm Imports
SK0205043389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT
2 May 89

[Text] Washington, May 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea notified the United States Monday that it would not make further concessions on agricultural imports, saying Korean farmers' livelihood is at stake and giving in to U.S. pressure would create a difficult political situation.

Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun told U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills that Seoul will not accept a demand to liberalize its agricultural market further and to advance the date for liberalization of some items in addition to the concessions granted so far.

Cho, on a week-long visit to the United States to discuss outstanding trade issues, said: "The opening of our agricultural market to many categories of imports in a short period will jeopardize the livelihood of our farmers and will worsen the political situation in Korea.

"Overt U.S. pressure to open the Korean agricultural market further could make it more difficult for us to follow through on our import liberalization policy," he warned.

Hills requested a more flexible stance on trade problems and said the Bush administration is under pressure from the Congress and business in implementing the new U.S. trade law.

In a thinly veiled threat, she said Korea's opening of its market to agricultural imports, especially grapes, apples, oranges, apple juice and orange juice, could help it avoid designation as a priority foreign country [PFC] for trade negotiations with Washington.

Hills also urged a more liberal policy on U.S. investment in Korea in keeping with the growing direct investment of Koreans in the United States.

It is desirable for Seoul to enlarge investment opportunities in the accounting, travel agency and banking sectors as well as to strictly protect U.S. intellectual property rights in Korea, she said.

The two countries agreed to hold a final round of working-level trade talks on possible designation of Korea as PFC here May 11-12.

National Assembly To Send Mission to U.S.
SK0105055589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0543 GMT
1 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—A National Assembly mission leaves for Washington, D.C., May 6 to support government efforts to prevent designation of South Korea as a "priority foreign country" by the U.S. Government, a spokesman for the National Assembly said Monday.

The 10-member team will meet with senior members of the U.S. Congress and government to explain the economic situation in Korea, which is reeling from labor disputes and the rapid appreciation of the Korean won.

Members of the mission also aim to help their counterparts understand the government policy on easier access to domestic markets, and especially the difficulty in granting full openness to agro-fishery products, the spokesman said.

The delegation will be formed immediately after a meeting of floor leaders from the ruling and opposition parties Monday evening.

'Analysis' on No's Canceled Visit to Japan
SK2904004689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 29 Apr 89 p 3

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Kim Hye-won: "Recruit Scandal Swayed Decision on No's Japan Visit"]

[Text] The postponement of President No Tae-u's Tokyo visit suggests that the government still lacks knowledge and capability to gather and analyze information on Japanese politics.

Even on Monday, most government officials, especially Foreign Ministry officials, seemed to be firmly determined to push ahead with the planned visit despite difficulty because, they say, "it was an appointment made between the states."

They strongly denied a report a local daily that some inside the government and the ruling party were seriously examining the postponement of No's visit because of complicated political situations both in the country and Japan.

Their attitudes, however, completely changed overnight. Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita announced his decision to resign in Tokyo the next morning. Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, in response, admitted to reporters that the plan needed review.

Another ministry official strongly hinted that a decision had been made to put off the visit and that the government was waiting for Japan's signal, saying it was hard for the Korean government to take initiative in suspending the visit because it was Japan that invited No.

The sudden, overnight shift in the attitudes of the Foreign Ministry was, of course, attributed to the sudden development in Japanese political situations which was not expected even by Japanese experts.

However, some political analysts claim that the situations were enough to be forecast. They say the plan to let the president visit Tokyo in May was defective from the first. The government should have been more prudent and careful in making the decision, considering that No's Tokyo visit was once aborted because of the illness of Emperor Hirohito.

No's May visit was first discussed in a meeting of the foreign ministers of Korea and Japan in Paris last January. There Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno suggested Minister Choe Ho-chung that President No visit Tokyo "while cherry blossoms are in full bloom." Uno was then reported to propose that No visit Japan before Chinese Premier Li Peng, who was scheduled to arrive in Tokyo in April.

The two ministers met again in Tokyo early this month for an annual meeting of Korean-Japan foreign ministers' and decided to realize No's visit in late May.

Minister Choe, after returning home, ruled out the possibility that Takeshita might resign as prime minister because of his connection to the so-called Recruit scandal when asked about the possible impact of the declining popularity of Takeshita among the Japanese public on the planned President's visit.

Foreign Ministry officials repeatedly stressed that the visit would not be affected by the scandal, claiming that Takeshita, from all signs, was not likely to resign so soon.

They said even if Takeshita resigns, there would not be many problems because even then, the Japanese cabinet would be still ruled by the Liberal Democratic Party.

But unlike their words the government decided to put off the visit as soon as Takeshita announced his resignation.

Some critics argue that it manifests that the government decided the visit hastily only to please the Japanese government which was exerting efforts to make use of diplomatic issues for recovery of Takeshita's popularity in the country.

The Japanese Government invite President No and Chinese Premier Li Peng only to distract Japanese people's attention from the Recruit scandal, they maintain, and to pave the way for summit diplomacy by its new Emperor Akihito.

Foreign Ministry officials confess difficulty in rescheduling No's may visit the United States and Japan next year because he has not yet made a state visit to the United States, either.

Some others suggest an alternative. Emperor Akihito may come to Seoul next year when visiting China. They say as former President Chon Tu-hwan made a state visit to Japan in 1984, the next summit should take place in Seoul.

Japanese Firms Penetrate South Korean Markets *SK0105074289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0554 GMT 1 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—A wave of Japanese electronics firms has descended on South Korea since an import liberalization policy, largely intended for Americans, was announced in the latter half of last year, business sources said Monday. Most of the big names—Sony, Toshiba, Hitachi, Crown, JVC, Yamaha and Matsushita—are making full-scale inroads into Korea's growing market for color televisions, tape players, electronic musical instruments, computers, videotape recorders and electric razors.

Sony will start selling its televisions here in May through the sales network of Korea's Inkel Co. following its success in selling 3,000 Walkmans here last December, the sources said. It began selling a 32-bit computer called "News" in Korea last August.

Yamaha, which has sold portable and large-sized electronic organs under the brand name "Inkel Yamaha" as part of a tie-up with Inkel, started exporting its Clavinova electronic musical instrument in April.

Toshiba and crown are selling high-quality cassette players with remote control units through Daewoo electronics outlets while Hitachi will sell electric razors through Goldstar Co, according to the sources.

The sources said Matsushita is seeking to sell all kinds of audio and video products through Anam Ind. Co., while JVC will market audio products, videotape recorders, televisions and video cameras beginning in July through Saehan Media Corp.

Domestic electronics firms fear that the Japanese giants, which have been making inroads into Korea through the domestic firms' own sales networks since the latter half of last year, are about to establish independent distribution networks, judging that this year and next are the most suitable times for Japanese firms to enter the Korean market because of the nationwide flood of labor disputes.

Textile Industry Concerned Over Exports to Japan
SK0105021189 Seoul YONHAP in English
0125 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea's textile industry is concerned that the growing number of Japanese-Chinese joint ventures and the rising cost of made-in-Korea garments will undermine exports to Japan.

Three Japanese firms have been producing men's suits and other garments in joint ventures with China since November and selling them in Japan, according to industry sources.

Seven other major garment makers are ready to begin production in China and three are seeking Chinese counterparts.

The joint ventures are mainly engaged in manufacturing shirts, jackets, skirts, jumpers and fatigue uniforms, which Japan has so far imported from Korea and Taiwan, the sources said.

Korea exported garments worth 3,326 million U.S. dollars to Japan last year, but Japan's diversification of low-priced imports will damage the already faltering Korean textile trade, the sources said.

Trade-Industry Ministry Optimistic About Exports
SK0205043489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT
2 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea's trade deficit ballooned 460 percent to 23 million U.S. dollars in April on a customs clearance basis from 5 million dollars in March, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Tuesday.

Exports were a modest 4.772 billion dollars, up 3.1 percent from the same month of last year, while imports climbed 14 percent to 4.795 billion dollars. A 5 million dollar surplus in January and a 91 million dollar surplus in February combine to give Korea a 67 million dollar

surplus for the January-April period—18.841 billion dollars in exports and 18.774 billion dollars in imports. The comparable figure was a 1.775 billion dollar surplus a year earlier.

The ministry remains optimistic, however, forecasting a recovery in exports on the basis of surging arrivals of letters of credit (l/c), which increased 11 percent last month, the highest growth rate this year.

The ministry attributed the export slowdown to structural factors—a nationwide wave of labor disputes, the strong won and wage increases. It is estimated that strikes have cost the country 937 million dollars in lost exports so far this year—642 million dollars in the first quarter and 295 million dollars in April alone. The electric and electronic industry was hardest hit by labor unrest, according to the ministry.

Imports were sluggish in April as demand for raw materials was depressed by the export setback and frequent suspension of operations caused by strikes.

Travel Agents Refuse Tours to Communist Nations
SK0205041689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0235 GMT
2 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea's tourism business has reacted with alarm to dissident Pastor Mun Ik-hwan's arrest for making an unauthorized trip to North Korea and resultant government restrictions on exchanges with the communist bloc by the private sector, with travel agents firmly refusing to arrange tours to communist nations.

They have also suspended establishment of task-forces for travel to the communist bloc since the government beefed up restrictions following Mun's trip to Pyongyang, according to a tourism industry source.

Travel firms are turning their attention back to the lucrative market for tours to Western countries as long as the government does not change its policy.

The source, who wants to remain anonymous, attributed the move to travel agents' fear of "troublesome matters," saying they saw the April 29 government guideline on exchanges with communist nations as a prohibition to travel.

Before the guideline was issued, a trip to a communist country was allowed. Interest in visiting East-bloc nations was ignited by the Seoul Olympic Games, pushing 20 domestic travel agencies to reach agreements with their counterparts in China, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Hungary to exchange tourists.

Political Tension Increases 'Sharply'

SK0205072089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0537 GMT
2 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 2 (YONHAP)—Political tension in South Korea increased sharply Tuesday as the ruling camp started to question top opposition leaders about their roles in some controversial issues, signaling what critics believe is President No Tae-u's adoption of a new hardline policy.

Agents from the powerful Joint Security Investigation Headquarters, which groups the Agency for National Security Planning, the Defense Security Command, the prosecution and the police, asked Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], and four other prominent politicians, some from the ruling party, pointed questions about their roles in unauthorized visits to Pyongyang by the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and two others.

On Saturday, prosecutors subpoenaed Kim Young-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], seeking to question him about a bribery scandal that marred a recent by-election in a small East coast port, but Kim refused to comply.

Kim Tae-chung reportedly met investigators on neutral ground in a Seoul hotel and testified that he urged Mun to obtain approval from the government for his trip to North Korea.

Kim Yong-sam, however, has taken a different line, deciding to wage a political struggle against the ruling camp offensive, which his aides claim is a plot to "undermine" their party. Sources at the Joint Investigation Headquarters contend that they have found evidence of Kim's personal involvement in the bribery scandal. Kim is also suspected by security agents of having met Yu Won-ho, a member of his party, before Yu left Seoul to escort Mun to Pyongyang.

Also questioned Monday in connection with the trip by Mun, Yu and Hwang Sok-yong, a widely read novelist, were Rep. Mun Tong-hwan, vice president of the PPD and Mun's younger brother, Kim Sang-hyon, a vice president of the RDP, and Kim Tok-yong, Kim Yong-sam's confidant, and Rep. Yi Chong-chan, secretary-general of the Ruling Democratic Justice Party.

In a related development, the ruling party is poised to call on the National Assembly Legislation-Judiciary Committee to take disciplinary measures against Rep. Sim Wan-ku of the RDP for the "villainous act" of slapping a police officer in the face.

The ruling camp's offensive is sure to make dialogue between the rival camps all but impossible, thereby heightening tension on the nation's political front just when it needs to be reduced, say political analysts.

Party sources said Tuesday that the RDP is in the process of re-examining its stand on such major political issues as dealing with the legacy of the Chon Tu-hwan administration and is likely to make hard new demands.

Results of Rev Mun Investigation Revealed

SK0205065789 Seoul Television Service in Korean
0045 GMT 2 May 89

[Live relay of news conference with An Ung-mo, deputy director of the Agency for National Security Planning, on the results of the investigation of Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to North Korea—place not given]

[Excerpts] [An Ung-mo] The authorities judged that Mun Ik-hwan and his entourage's visit to the North and their activities there violated the National Security Law and that there were certainly North Korean secret and organizational subversive machinations hidden behind the scenes, and thus began the investigation. As Mun Ik-hwan and Yu Won-ho, representative of the Chungwon Engineering Co, returned home on 13 April, the authorities detained them and carried out a full-scale investigation. [passage omitted]

Since he became acquainted with Chong Kyong-mo, editor of MINJOK SINBO, the organ of Hanmintong [National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Reunification] in September 1980 through Pak Pyong-chae, Yu Won-ho visited Japan more than 50 times and contacted Chong Kyong-mo in the office of THE STRENGTH OF SEED [magazine] in Shibuyaku, Tokyo. Yu Won-ho was then indoctrinated by Chong Kyong-mo, who asserted that the South Korean opposition parties have no legitimacy because they were composed mainly of the pro-Japanese bourgeois class and, therefore, revolutionary reform based on the masses is necessary. He also asserted that Kim Il-song holds long-term power, but he is a nationalist who carried out the anti-Japanese struggle; that the U.S. Army occupied South Korea but there is no outside force in the North, therefore, Kim Il-song is independent; that the government is attempting to unify North-South dialogue in order to check practical exchanges; and that it is a precondition for us to have figures from all walks of life freely visit the North. Thus, he sympathized with Chong Kyong-mo. [passage omitted]

At the directive of Chong Kyong-mo to grasp and report on the domestic situation, Yu Won-ho in November 1988 reported on the organizational structures of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], the parties' relations with dissident forces, and prospects for the future. [passage omitted]

In order for Mun Ik-hwan to drag in the opposition parties and secure the forces supporting the reunification movement and to politically resolve the public criticism of his visit to the North, on 26 February 1989 Chong Kyong-mo ordered Yu Won-ho to notify, in advance,

PPD President Kim Tae-chung; RDP President Kim Yong-sam; Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea] Cochairman Yi Pu-yong; and Chonminnyon advisor Paek Ki-wan, of Mun's visit to the North. Thus, Yu Won-ho carefully pushed ahead with the plot of Mun Ik-hwan's secret visit to the North. [passage omitted]

At 1900 on 10 March, Mun Ik-hwan met with PPD President Kim Tae-chung and PPD Vice President Mun Tong-hwan in a room of the Chongsu Japanese restaurant in the Olympia Hotel. Mun Ik-hwan said: I will go to Pyongyang and hold talks with Kim Il-song. I will then visit my hometown. He sought Kim Tae-chung's advice, asking about the principles of acts when one meets with a head of state and the reunification policy being discussed by our political sphere. Party President Kim Tae-chung stated that the issue of visiting Pyongyang was Mun Ik-hwan's own decision, but that he had told him that he should get permission or consent from the authorities and that PPD Vice President Mun Tong-hwan should contact the minister of the Unification Board. [passage omitted]

Party President Kim Tae-chung handed him 3 million won after the dinner for travel expenses. However, party President Kim said that he gave this money to help Mun Ik-hwan's living. [passage omitted]

Just before he departed the North, Mun Ik-hwan received a directive from Ho Tam to continuously push ahead with the preliminary working-level talks for the pannational congress in South Korea in the form of press conferences and open letters because these talks appear to be impossible at Panmunjom because of the South side's checks. Mun Ik-hwan accepted this directive with pleasure. [passage omitted]

North Korea has no private organizations whatsoever. Under these circumstances, exchanges between private organizations of the North and South are virtually nothing but an illusion. Thus, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, which invited Mun Ik-hwan, is a vanguard organization of the southward operation under the Workers Party of North Korea. Organizationally, it is under the Workers Party united front, and its Chairman Ho Tam is a secretary in charge of southward operations. He is also in charge of the liaison department, united front department, and international intelligence service which undertake all kinds of southward provocations such as the establishment of underground parties in the South, psychological warfare, collection of political and military intelligence, terrorism, killing, and injuring. At the same time, he is the one who has long served as the director of the united front department.

Recently, by riding the trend of the growing sentiment for alliance with communism in our society, active debates on reunification, pursuit of mass-led North-South dialogue by left-leaning pro-North forces, and the

dissemination of Kim Il-song's *chuche* idea on the campuses, by judging that our country's situation is favorable for the formation of a united front, North Korea, under the pretext of North-South political negotiations between the representatives of the masses, secretly brought radical reunification seekers from our country into the North by winning over Chong Kyong-mo, a Japan-resident political agent, and by using Yu Won-ho as a liaison agent and developed this incident to activate its propaganda and instigation tactics against the South.

Thus, the hidden intention of North Korea's invitation to Mun Ik-hwan was to make the ROK Government's single-window policy on North-South dialogue something in name only; create confusion in the reunification debates; take the initiative in the discussion of the reunification issue by excluding our government, which is completely aware of the North Korea's strategy and tactics against the South, and by colluding with the so-called force of masses; and make the reunification policy for establishing the confederal republic of Koryo be accepted and supported. It was a part of the maneuvers to ultimately create favorable conditions for implementing the strategy of communization by forming a united front with the radical intellectuals, religious people, dissidents, politicians, and students of our country and with pro-North and anti-ROK people abroad, and by disturbing our society by disrupting our national consensus.

On this secret visit to the North by Mun Ik-hwan, a special plane was sent to Beijing for his exclusive use, Kim Il-song held unusually long talks with him, and Kim Il-song even visited the place where Mun Ik-hwan was staying. Thus, the best treatment reminiscent of that for a guest of state was accorded him.

This was to prevent Mun Ik-hwan's betrayal by winning his favor, to encourage and instigate others who are obsessed with the illusion of reunification and a little heroism in seeking alliance with communism, to enhance the Mun Ik-hwan's gravity among the dissidents, and to ultimately obtain a firm point of linkage toward the South.

Such an intention of North Korea's operation has been fully disclosed by the explanation of the significance of their secret visit to the North, which Chong Kyong-mo, Japan-resident political agent, gave Mun Ik-hwan through Yu Won-ho. Chong Kyong-mo stressed to Mun about the establishment of a starting point for reunification, the achievement of mass-led national reunification through a centripetal point of the dissidents, the nullification of the government's single-window policy of dialogue and the opening of a direct window between the dissidents and Pyongyang, and what would take place after the abolition of the National Security Law.

Meanwhile, according to Chong Kyong-mo's directive, Yu Won-ho and Mun Ik-hwan in advance told Kim

Tae-chung, president of the PPD; Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP; other politicians; Paek Ki-wan, advisor to Chonminnyon; Yi Pu-yong, chairman of Chonminnyon; and Toi Takako, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, that they would visit the North. This fact can be construed as a prior strategic arrangement to establish a supporting force at home.

At the same time, a nine-point agreement was issued by completely agreeing on the method of reunification by adopting a confederal system—the establishment of a confederal system of Koryo. In addition, through a news conference and the visits to propaganda facilities, Kim Il-song and the North Korean system were extolled. When Mun Ik-hwan was returning, Kim Il-song and Ho Tam ordered him to stay in Japan until his passport expired and to exert pressure on South Korea by holding a news conference to propagandize the result of his visit to the North and create public sentiment against his arrest. Mun Ik-hwan acted precisely according to this order. At the same time, Ho Tam ordered Mun Ik-hwan to continue to seek a pannational meeting in the South.

All these points clearly disclose North Korea's southward united front strategy.

North Korea, which brought into the North the dissident figures, who do not represent the ROK, unilaterally postponed, before and after Mun Ik-hwan's arrest, the preliminary talks for the talks of North-South authorities and North-South sports talks, which were already scheduled to be held. By so doing, it avoided holding talks with the authorities, the main body of those responsible for seeking reunification. It can be said this fact even more clearly shows that the North Korea's hidden intention is to disrupt our national consensus and to disturb our society.

With this, I conclude the announcement on the result of the investigation. Thank you.

Security Agency To Refer Mun, Yu to Prosecution
SK0205011889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
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[Text] The Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and businessman Yu Won-ho will be referred to the prosecution by the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), prosecution sources said yesterday.

NSP will this morning announce the results of its probe of the two dissident figures accused of violating the National Security Law.

Mun and Yu were arrested by the NSP on April 13 upon returning from a visit to communist North Korea.

Kim Tae-chung Questioned About Mun's Trip
SK0205035489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
2 May 89 p 1

[Text] The joint public security investigation team was learned to have questioned Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], and Rep. Yi Chong-chan, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party, in connection with the controversial visit by the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan to North Korea.

According to reliable sources yesterday, investigators of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] were sent to the PPD head and Rep. Yi yesterday to question them as to whether they were aware of the Mun's visit to Pyongyang before his departure for the north.

Investigators were also sent to Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], who reportedly refused to respond to the questions.

The NSP is to make public results of its investigation in Mun's illegal tour to North Korea today. Mun and two others, Yu Won-ho and Yi Yong-hui, both currently under arrest, will be handed over to the Seoul district prosecution. Yu accompanied Mun and Yi was charged with planning to visit the North.

PPD president Kim was alleged to have met with Mun twice on March 16 and 19 before Mun's departure for Pyongyang and to have given him three million won. The nature of the money was not known, but Mun was alleged to have used part of the money for his travel to the North.

The NSP agents were to ask RDP president Kim about his information on Mun's voyage as Yu Won-ho called on him the day before Mun's departure to talk about the trip.

Others who were investigated by the joint investigation team include Rep. Mun Tong-hwan of the PPD, who is brother of Rev. Mun; Rep. Kim Sang-hyon, RDP vice president; and Rep. Kim Tok-yong of the RDP.

Kim Sang-hyon met Hwang Sok-yong who was said to have consulted with him about his Pyongyang visit. Hwang is now in Japan after his trip to the North. Kim Tok-yong was alleged to have introduced Yu Won-ho to his party head.

Rep. Mun Tong-hwan is likely to be booked without physical detention on charges of violating the National Security Law for his alleged involvement in his brother's tour to the North.

May Day Passes Without General Strike

SK0205042289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT
2 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 2 (YONHAP)—May Day has passed peacefully with a rumored nationwide general strike nowhere in sight and South Korea's labor organizations limiting themselves to issuing innocuous statements.

The Federation of Korean Trade Unions, the traditional labor organization and the newly created Democratic Confederation of Labor Unions, marked the centennial of International Labor Day by reprimanding the government for taking stern measures against "pure labor movements."

There were no signs of strikes or sabotage despite worried looks on the faces of some government officials, who had feared that up to 10 million workers would down tools, paralyzing key industries.

Some unions held ceremonies coupled with photo exhibitions, film presentations or athletic meetings.

Leaders of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions asked the government to free workers arrested during labor struggles and to keep the police out of labor disputes, letting them concentrate on catching pure criminals like robbers or murderers.

The Confederation of Labor Unions, however, called for about 800 firms nationwide to launch "a moderate struggle" for revisions to the Labor Law and increased pay every afternoon until Thursday, the day scheduled for a national workers rally in the southern industrial port city of Masan.

PPD Officials Regret Aborted Yoido Rally

SK0205014689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Aborted Yoido Rally"]

[Text] PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] officials have expressed regret over the aborted April 30 Rally on Yoido, stating that the rally might have served for the establishment of a new tradition in demonstrations if both the organizers and the police had guaranteed it be peaceful.

During a meeting presided over by Kim Tae-chung yesterday, PPD Vice President Pak Yong-nok said the government should emerge from its old preconceptions of labor-management disputes.

Another vice president, Choe Yong-kun, criticized the press for their "exaggerated reports" on a May Day strike, claiming that there was no concrete evidence found of a planned strike.

Rep. Mun Tong-hwan said overreactions to labor-management disputes commonly originate from the lack of experience in and capability to deal with labor problems.

President Kim Tae-chung, at the end of the meeting, said the recent collective resignation by police officers was a challenge and resistance to President No's authority and said the case should be thoroughly investigated at the Assembly's Home Affairs Committee.

Workers Rally Planned for 4 May in Masan

SK0205041089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
2 May 89 p 2

[Text] Police aborted the massive May Day eve rally planned by workers and students on Yoido Sunday, but rally organizers vowed that they will hold another pan-national workers rally Thursday in Masan protesting the government's suppression of the labor movement.

The National Headquarters of Workers Struggling for Labor Law Revision and Wage Increases also said that until then, workers at about 800 firms nationwide will hold protest rallies at their respective worksites every afternoon.

If police block Thursday's workers rally in Masan once again, the pan-national workers body warned, workers will stage street demonstrations across the nation.

A total of 21,000 police force were mobilized Sunday to foil the rally which the government termed "illegal." Some 9,000 police blockaded bridges and roads leading to Yoido and 4,800 of them cordoned off university campuses to prevent workers and students from advancing to Yoido Plaza.

An approximated 5,000 students and workers, who stayed overnight at Yonsei University for Sunday's rally battled fiercely with riot police deployed around the campus, hurling rocks and firebombs while trying to march out of the school grounds. About 1,500 students and workers who spent Saturday night at nearby Sogang University fought with teargas-firing police troops for five hours Sunday.

Over 3,500 people abandoned campus strongholds and took to the streets, staging violent demonstrations sporadically in downtown Seoul in groups of 200 to 500 until late afternoon.

A group of some 100 workers and students went into Myongdong Cathedral and staged an overnight sit-in.

Police led away a total of 6,472 students and workers Saturday and Sunday. Police released most of them, except for some 60 people who hurled petrol bombs and used violence in the demonstrations.

Seoul Metropolitan Police said that the radical workers and students hurled a total of 7,200 firebombs, while police used about 5,000 tear gas shells on Saturday and Sunday. It also announced that 107 police were injured in the two-day protests. Scores of students and workers were also hurt.

Meanwhile, police foiled a May Day rally by about 10,000 workers scheduled to be held in Seshin Commercial Co. in Changwon Industrial Complex yesterday. About 10,000 workers at 26 firms in Changwon and 16 companies in Masan Free Export Zone attempted to march out of their company grounds to go to the rally site, but were checked by thousands of riot police. Workers clashed with tear gas-firing police troops, hurling firebombs and rocks near their worksites and on streets in the two industrial cities.

Several minor clashes between police and workers were reported in major cities yesterday, the centennial of May Day.

Labor Unrest Showing Indications of Easing
SK2804134089 Seoul YONHAP in English
1324 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—Labor unrest in South Korea is showing signs of cooling down as labor disputes were settled in three major industrial companies through negotiations Friday.

However, tension is still high at the Masan and Changwon industrial complexes, southeastern part of the country, as striking workers of several plants there are pushing ahead their plans to hold large-scale workers rallies Sunday and Monday despite repeated government warning against the May Day functions.

So far this year, a total of 565 cases of labor disputes have been reported across the country, according to the official statistics. Of them, 378 cases have been settled while 187 others remain unsolved, labor officials said.

Out of the 6,801 work sites where pay hike negotiations have been underway, 15.2 percent or 1,033 saw their wage disputes settled successfully. The average pay raise rate was 16.3 percent, four percent higher than that of last year.

Meanwhile, workers of the Daelim Industrial Company's Yochon ethylene plant revoked their threat to stage an all-out strike as they finally struck a compromise in a last-minute negotiation Friday. The management agreed to introduce a severance payment system and raise their salaries by 20 percent.

The Pyongtaek plant of Goldstar Company is expected to resume its normal operations May 3 as workers agreed to end their 11-day strike Friday in an acceptance of the management's proposal to raise their salaries by 24 percent.

Workers at Tongil Company, a leading machinery producer, were also reported as having reached a compromise with the management in their pay raise negotiations Friday.

Daily Defends Workers Right to Collective Action

Viewed as Democratization Process

SK2704123789 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
25 Apr 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Suppression of the Labor Movement Rejects Democratization (Part I)—Why Should Labor Disputes Be a 'Social Evil'?"]

[Text] A great fuss is being made these days as if our society were shaking to its very foundation because of labor disputes. In addition, even false and distorted logic is mobilized to "justify the suppression" to mislead the people's judgment. Amid this rampant false and distorted logic, the suppression of the labor movement based on this logic, mobilizing illegal methods, is creating an atmosphere of terror.

Therefore, we need to take off the shell of this false logic, which attempts to justify the suppression of the labor movement, and reveal in broad daylight the intention lurking there, for this is a precondition to get the proper awareness of the facts and approach the solution to the problem.

In the first place, let us deal with the first question. Are labor disputes a "social evil"?

The right to collective action, including the right to engage in disputes, is the basic right of workers comprehensively guaranteed by the Constitution and the labor law. The fact that the workers' collective action is acknowledged by law is a systematic approval of the workers' right to enhance their economic and social position by use of their practical power, and this is intended to ensure that the conflict of interests between labor and management is resolved through struggle. In other words, the workers' right to collective action, including the act of engaging in a dispute, is an emergency remedial method supporting the realization of effective collective bargaining for the workers, and an essential means for them to secure their right to exist. However, what is the reality? Labor-management relations frequently fall into a state of acute confrontation and tension through the workers' exercise of their right to engage in disputes. Nevertheless, it is generally accepted that labor disputes help forge labor-management relations on a new basis providing a preparatory stage for a fresh start, because labor-management relations continuously repeat the process of bringing forth new combinations through confrontations and the dissolution of confrontations while labor disputes are underway. This is why a labor dispute as a decisive confrontation between labor and management comes to have its

social and legal justification. Labor-management disputes, which are directly connected with the exercise of the workers' right to collective action, are an expression of the contradictory structure that exists between capital and employed labor, the fundamental social relations in the capitalist system, and an inevitable product of conflicting interests between them. Therefore, it is impossible even for the state to regulate this at its source. Hence, it is most desirable to solve labor disputes through the autonomous efforts between the parties concerned, with the state playing the role of supporting, promoting, and controlling the solution of disputes.

As seen above, labor disputes are far from a "social evil." They are the result of the exercise of the right to collective action which is justified socially and legally, and they are the preparatory stage for promoting the development of labor-management relations. Yet how is the current regime dealing with labor disputes these days? They are denouncing labor disputes as if they were a "social evil," breaking up strikes forcibly, mobilizing a large number of police troops, misleading public opinion as if the labor movement were a criminal act, and taking such harsh measures as searching, whisking away, arresting, and putting on the wanted list many labor organizations and their cadres. The government is also staging the old show of shifting the entire blame onto the workers for the hike in the cost of living and the slowing down of exports. This is the worst track that the state could take.

What is the current regime aiming at in imposing unbearable pain and anger on the hearts of the 10 million workers in this way? This is no doubt an act of outright rejection of democratization. The current regime should know that this antidemocratic policy will certainly evoke the great resistance of the people as well as of all the workers. The suppression of labor movement should be halted immediately and the workers' right to collective action should be ensured without reservation. This is the most fundamental requisite to democratization.

Rejects Talks of General Strike

SK0105114689 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
26 Apr 89 p 3

[Editorial: "Suppression of the Labor Movement Rejects Democratization (Part II)—Will the Talk on 'May General Strike' Become Reality?"]

[Text] May has almost arrived. The skies are supposed to be clear and blue in May. Nevertheless, ominous groundless talk is spreading ceaselessly that dark clouds will soon hang over us. Talk of a "May Day general strike," from an unknown source, has now expanded to talk of "a crisis of May," after it had evolved to a "May general strike." This is a mystery. Furthermore, while talk of a "May Day general strike" is spreading, horrible suppression is being carried out against the labor movement, and the people's concern grows as the May draws near.

Will the talk of a "May general strike" truly become reality?

A general strike is a simultaneous work stoppage by workers of the same regions, the same industries, or the nation aimed at fulfilling common demands. Accordingly, a regional or national general strike is supposed to be led by a national labor union which can exercise a strong power of leadership and control. At the same time, it is possible to go on a general strike only when there are common demands, when there is a clear struggle objective, and when there are open but meticulous plans and tactics. Considering such basic factors of a general strike and the present conditions of the labor movement in Korea, it is very difficult to say that the talk of a "May general strike" has some concrete ground. In this regard, what was said on 14 April by the national council of regions and industries, a national organization of the democratic labor union, seems to be correct. It said that "the government is spreading entirely untrue, fabricated talk of a 'May Day general strike' to foster the sentiment of crisis and suppress workers and the national democratic movement."

This being the real situation and conditions, if the government continues to suppress the labor movement while insisting that the talk of a "May general strike" has a firm ground, it will, on the contrary, only result in stimulating the workers' resistance. The government authorities should know that collective protests over the suppression of the labor movement are already being made at many places, a large rally is being planned to revive May Day, and many cases of wage negotiations are still left unsettled.

Is there any way to escape from such a state of crisis, which the government itself has created? The only way to do so is for the government to stop suppressing the labor movement at once, guarantee free May Day events, and leave the wage negotiations to the self-governing decisions of the workers and employers. At the same time, it should also confess that the talk of a "May general strike" is false.

'Truth' of Left-Leaning Movement Noted

SK0105120789 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
27 Apr 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Suppression of the Labor Movement Rejects Democratization (Part III)—What Is a 'Radical Left-Leaning Labor Movement?'"]

[Text] The former dictatorial regimes' pretexts to suppress the labor movement were all the same in content, even though they were slightly different in description. Their major content was that "radical left-leaning" labor forces, in solidarity with "impure outside organizations," attempt to create "social chaos" through such radical means as "violence" or "general strikes," and to "overthrow the system" and "rebel against the country" through political or class struggle. Reality is that the

pretext the current regime has put forth is no different from these pretexts. What is particularly noteworthy is that the democratic independent labor movement, which has grown rapidly since the great workers struggle in July through September 1987, is now the major target of suppression. What, then, is the real existence of the "radical left-leaning" labor movement?

To answer this question, we should first know the inherent nature and mission of the labor union movement. A labor union is a workers' mass organization as well as a class organization. Accordingly, the labor union movement is supposed to be mass oriented and class oriented. However, not all labor union movements are class oriented. The labor unions in Korea today also seek no idea or line of class struggle or movement. Nevertheless, the current regime charges the democratic labor movement as something of a class struggle. This is an extreme prejudice.

Furthermore, a labor union movement's basic mission is to wage a simultaneous economic and political struggle, because workers have political, as well as economic, reasons to struggle. Moreover, because of the dictatorial military regime's long suppression of the labor movement, the workers' political demands are supposed to be urgent. Nevertheless, the current regime charges the democratic labor movement with being a "political struggle group" and regards it a target of suppression. This is not convincing at all.

The same is true with the "joint struggle," which is used as an excuse for suppressing the labor movement. It is entirely natural and just that democratic labor unions seek systematic unity to overcome their individual unions' vulnerabilities and to realize their common goals. How can this become an excuse for the suppression of the labor movement?

What, then, is the truth of the current regime's accusation of the "radical left-leaning" labor movement? It is precisely the independent and democratic labor union movement, which is what its supporting organizations seek. This shows that the current regime's suppression of the labor movement is based on a false cause and is a trick to reject democratization and deceive the people. We believe the people worry that they may face a catastrophe if the present suppression of labor movement continues. If a catastrophe is not desired, the suppression of the labor movement must be stopped at once.

Police Fire in Air To Stop Student-Worker Raid
SK0205030289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
2 May 89 p 3

[Text] Police fired into the air Sunday to repel a group of militant students and workers raiding a police substation near Seoul with petrol bombs and sticks. About 200

radical students and laborers attacked the police box at Tandae-tong, Songnam, south of Seoul at around 12:20 a.m. Sunday, hurling firebombs and wielding steel pipes.

At the time of the early morning attack, there were 13 policemen and night guards on duty at the substation. Under the showers of firebombs and rocks, the police had their hands full holding the rampant attackers at bay outside the main gate to the police box for about an hour. Patrolman Yi Pyong-chu, 28, pulled his 38-caliber revolver and fired six rounds into the air as they did not show any intention of retreating.

The police firing over the heads of the people attacking the law-enforcement facilities is listed as the first of its kind since the government authorities directed the police to use sidearms in case of emergency last month.

Four policemen and a night guard sustained injuries to the head from flying stones in the raid.

Police arrested 16 of the attackers who ran away helter-skelter, surprised by the gunfire.

Ten windowpanes were destroyed.

Police detained Yi Chong-in, 25, a union leader, and two others for probing, releasing 13 others.

A firebomb which landed on the yard of the Taedong Timber Co. adjacent to the police substation set fire to the piles of lumber stacked up there. The fire caused roughly 100 million won in damage, according to a police estimates.

No Speaks on Overcoming 'Internal Conflict'
SK0205042089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT
2 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 2 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u said Tuesday [2 May] South Korea will overcome the current turbulent period of internal conflict, confrontation and distrust to achieve full democracy.

"We are now at the crossroads, calling for national unity to ensure democracy and open a new era," No said during a Christian sunrise prayer meeting.

No warned that the upsurge of conflicts arising from the "rashness of some minority groups" is stirring up social unrest in the transition to full democracy. But he said he is convinced of the capability of the nation to overcome such challenges in light of its successful staging of the Olympics in a divided country.

"Law and government authority are only to protect order and security in a democratic society," No said. "Hatred and distrust yield nothing; violence and confrontation only bring in chaos."

Among the 1,400 participants were Communications Minister Choe Yong-chol, Yi Cha-un, chairman of the Christian Broadcasting System, and a number of National Assembly members.

Stresses Law, Order for Democracy

SK0205033289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
2 May 89 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u stressed yesterday that the nation's free democratic system could not exist without law and order.

"So, the government, as a matter of course, is getting tough with subversive elements and violence forces destroying law and order and will continue to do so in the days ahead," he said.

The President was speaking at a tea party he hosted for 41 persons, including seven cited by the government on the occasion of the Day of Law and leading figures from legal circles at Chongwadae.

"We, overcoming various ordeals and difficulties, so far, have achieved remarkable economic growth and successfully staged the Olympics to become the target of the world people's envy," he said.

"This was possible because of our political, economic and social system based on free democracy," he added.

However, the President noted that the nation is now suffering from new ordeals and conflicts stemming from explosive demands from all fields of society at a single time in the course of democratic reforms.

No deplored that "there are some forces denouncing those who emphasize the establishment of law and order as fascists."

PPD To Attend Socialist International Sessions

SK0105064189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0622 GMT
1 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea's largest opposition party will send an observer delegation to Sweden to attend the Socialist International women and the Socialist International general assemblies in June, a party spokesman said Monday.

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] was invited to attend the assemblies, to be held in Stockholm on June 17-18 and June 20-22, respectively, by Pentti Vaananen and Maria Rodriguez-Jonas, the general secretaries of the groups.

Kim received the telegrams of invitation April 19, the spokesman said.

PPD Submits Bill Seeking Police Neutrality

SK0205013289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 May 89 p 2

[Text] The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] is prepared to submit a bill designed to ensure political neutrality of the national police in the forthcoming extra session of the National Assembly, to open May 9.

A party spokesman said yesterday that the bill, once worked out through interparty consultations with two rival parties—the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] and NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party]—will call for, among other projects, inauguration of a police agency independent from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The controversial en masse resignation by policemen in the wake of an opposition lawmaker's violence against a local police officer seems to have originated from the police's dissatisfaction with the current police structure, he said.

"As the three opposition parties share the view that neutrality of the national police is urgently needed, the joint desire of the three rival parties for enactment of the law during the forthcoming extra parliament session is expected to be realized," he added.

Mass Police Resignations Cause Controversy

Called Torture Coverup

SK2904031289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] The opposition reunification Democratic Party [RDP] led by Kim Yong-sam yesterday strongly counterattacked the mass resignation of ranking police officers and dispatched a six-member team led by Kang Sin-ok on a fact-finding mission into the Sim affair to Masan city, Kyongsangnam-to.

Emerging from an emergency top-level meeting, party spokesman Yi In-che said in a statement that the mass resignation of ranking police officers was designed to cover up the alleged police torturing of detained workers with powered cudgels.

"The mass resignations are also a plot to conceal the police obstruction of the fact-finding activities by our members and the police manhandling of Rep. Sim," said the party spokesman.

Yi said the participants at the meeting took issue with the fact that the melee took place "before our party members had started looking into the alleged police torturing."

The party spokesman explained that Sim acted "in defense in a state of extreme excitement" while riot police were roughing him up "pulling him away by his belt, twisting his arms, and booting him."

Yi said there is "no reason whatever" for the ranking police officer" to tender resignations en masse.

Prime Minister Expresses Regret

SK2904035289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun yesterday expressed "deep regret" over an assault on a police officer by an opposition lawmaker in Changwon, Kyongsangnam-do, Thursday and subsequent resignation en masse by policemen when he met with four senior assemblymen of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] at his office.

He told them that he would settle the issue in consultation with Home Minister Yi Han-tong upon completing prosecutors' investigation on the case.

He was quoted by his spokesman Yi Hyon-ku as saying, "A lawmaker, like any ordinary person, could throw a slap in a fit of anger. But I feel deep regret over the incident."

Saying that policemen should not tender resignations en bloc, he said he directed Minister Yi to persuade the policemen to refrain from the massive action. The resignations were returned yesterday.

The RDP lawmakers also described the case as regrettable and asked the prime minister to resolve the problem as soon as possible, spokesman Yi told reporters after their meeting.

The four parliamentarians who called on the prime minister were the RDP's Vice President Yi Ki-taek, floor leader Choe Hyong-u, the Assembly's Administration Committee Chairman Pak Yong-man and Health-Social Affairs Committee Chairman Sin Sang-u.

Police Reject Cattle Prod Charge

SK2904234589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Alleged police torture with electronic cattle prods of striking labor unionists in the southern industrial cities of Masan and Changwon is jolting the whole nation.

A lawmaker from an opposition party, down to probe the allegation, "slapped" a police officer in the face during skirmishes, and thousands of police quit en masse in a show of displeasure.

The opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] weighed the massive resignations and a police ploy to avoid a parliamentary investigation into the case, not as an expression of protest at the slapping.

The controversy began Thursday when RDP Rep. Sim Wan-ku, visiting Changwon Police Station to dig into the police torture, was mauled by police and slapped Senior Supt. Chong U-yong in the face.

Amid worsening labor disturbances, the parliamentary mission was assigned to investigate the allegation that 15 workers were tortured with an electronic cattle prod while being questioned at Changwon Police Station about their labor activities.

Hwang Chong-su, 23, of the Lucky-Goldstar Changwon plant claimed that he was forced to hold a prod and was hospitalized for two weeks after the torture.

Kim Chin-han, 25, of the same company also alleged that police officers tortured him all over his body with the electronic bar, which gives a momentary electric shock. He said the 15 tortured workers has been in police custody after Monday's labor protest in Masan areas.

The police strongly rejected the allegation of torture, refusing to reveal how many electronic cattle prods they have. The prods were imported from Taiwan in 1981 for controlling violent demonstrators.

PPD Criticizes Member, Police

SK2904022689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Apr 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Challenge to Parliament"]

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] yesterday released double-edged criticism both of Rep. Sim Wan-ku of the Reunification Democratic Party, who allegedly slapped a police officer in the face, and the police officers who tendered resignations en masse.

PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su commented, "It is regrettable for him to have failed to show restraint, but the police were extremely insolent to the lawmaker."

He added, "It is problematic for the police to have protested over the matter by tendering resignations in droves. It is an act undermining the discipline of the police."

He then urged Home Minister Yi Han-tong to conduct a thorough probe into the incident and bare the results before the people.

As to the idea of invoking the presidential right to take emergency measures to curb overheated speculation in real estate, Yi labeled it as a "dangerous way of thinking to intimidate the people."

He noted that the plan to build satellite cities on the outskirts of Seoul did not comply with the government's policy for the balanced development of land and for the decentralization of the Seoul population.

Moreover, he said, the problem was that the Seoul city administration had been excluded from drawing up the plan for the new cities in the first place.

Chungbuk University To Withdraw From Chondaehyop
SK0205090989 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
29 Apr 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Withdrawal by Chungbuk National University From the National Council of University Student Representatives (Chondaehyop)—a Foundation in Which the Silent Majority Can Speak Out Must Be Provided"]

[Text] The Student Council of Chungbuk National University declared that it will withdraw from Chondaehyop. This is very noteworthy to those who have carefully watched today's student movement because this is the first time that a member student council of Chondaehyop, which controls the student councils of approximately 140 universities and colleges, has rebelled against Chondaehyop's lines and withdrawn from the organization. It is also shocking that the Student Council of Chungbuk National University withdrew from Chondaehyop because it has become disillusioned at the fact that today's student movement led by the Chondaehyop has not only lost its purity because of some left-leaning forces but also because it has become radical and violent.

It is well known that today's student movement has been off the normal track of the student movement and that it has become a source for political and social uneasiness because it has sought a political struggle while advocating a worker-student alliance. It is also well known that some radical students are seized by the illusion that they could found a "regime of the masses" which advocates the so-called "line of popular democracy" by overthrowing not only the No regime but also the free democratic system itself, the objective of our state.

More surprising is the fact that they believe in Kim Il-song's chuche idea as their struggle's principle. They are putting into practice North Korea's reunification strategy in which "national liberation" can be completed in real terms when the U.S. forces are driven out of South Korea, a U.S. colony, and when reunification is achieved under communist terms. From this theoretical background, they are waging a struggle to remove U.S. forces as well as an antinuclear struggle.

However, we must closely examine whether such a principle of their struggle is based on the majority of students' support and understanding. In its statement on its withdrawal from Chondaehyop, the Student Council of Chungbuk National University expressed its worry about the reality that today's universities have become a

hotbed of leftism and a forward base for revolution. It also stressed the very fact that its decision represents the voices of the majority of students who keep silent on campus. We must know that the number of students who firmly believe in the absolute value of free democracy and who ardently desire to study freely and to enjoy their youth is tens or hundreds of times more than the number of radical student of the chuche-idea faction. However, they are forced to keep silent by the violence committed by the students in the chuche-idea faction and by their supporters.

Providing an environment and maintaining law and order to ensure that the silent majority can act is necessary for normalizing universities so as to ensure that students who want to study can study freely, freely discuss ideas and ideals, and freely criticize and examine the system. From the academic perspective, leftism can exist in universities. And the logic of rightism in opposing leftism must also be guaranteed. We must no longer allow the principles of autonomy and diversity, the essence of universities, to be destroyed by the collective violence committed in order to implement the logic of leftism.

Viewed from this principle, the withdrawal from Chondaehyop by the Student Council of Chungbuk National University is a very important occasion that makes us foresee a new phase on the campuses. Using this opportunity, the silent majority must regain their wisdom and courage and speak their own voices. Only harmony, which emanates from universities when diverse voices of both the right and the left are filtered and put in order through debates and research, can exercise a powerful influence upon society.

Authorities Probe Teachers for 'Impure' Education
SK0205031689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
2 May 89 p 3

[Text] Law-enforcement authorities are investigating 31 teachers from primary to senior high schools for their alleged anti-government and pro-Pyongyang lessons given to their students. This was learned Saturday when Home Minister Yi Han-tong briefed a joint meeting of the Cabinet and the ruling Democratic Justice Party on the current activities of dissident teachers.

"If any teachers are found to have been involved in left-leaning educational practices at schools they will face arrest on charges of violating education laws and the National Security Law," the minister noted.

Meanwhile, education officials said yesterday that schoolmasters should be primarily responsible for taking disciplinary action against those who conducted "indoc-trination" classes.

The Education Ministry decided to draw up blacklists to supervise teachers' activities in classes in connection with the government's measure to curb leftist forces.

According to education officials' reports, some teachers opposing the current No Tae-u administration have fanned anti-U.S. sentiments at classes while introducing "protest songs," and used unauthorized textbooks featuring dissident writers' literary works.

Meanwhile, the Seoul Education Board yesterday released a record of "anti-government educational practices" committed in Seoul-based schools. The "impure" educational practices have been compiled based on parents' reports.

Teacher Relieved of Duties

SK0205012689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 May 89 p 3

[Text] A Seoul elementary school has relieved a 32-year-old teacher of a fifth-grade class of her responsibility for the class for alleged leftist education of students.

Officials at Sinbanghak Elementary School in Banghak-tong, northern Seoul said yesterday the decision against Choe Chong-sun was taken following protests by 29 parents last month.

The parents alleged that Choe used to have her students hold discussions about unification, the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to North Korea and other subjects since she joined the school teaching staff in March.

Choe denied the parents' accusations, saying, "I only emphasized the righteousness of unification." She said she would file a complaint with the Education Ministry and the Seoul Board of Education.

Poll Shows Disapproval of No's Performance

SK0205085689 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
2 May p 2

[Text] It was shown that many people think President No Tae-u is not handling the current difficult political affairs well and that he must resolve the political situation by liquidating the Fifth Republic, by presenting firmer visions, and by regaining his leadership.

This was shown in a telephone poll that was taken on 29-30 May at the request of HANGUK ILBO by a team led by Sogang University Professor Kim Hak-su. In the poll, 1,194 men and women over the age of 20 were polled.

On the question "Do you think that President No's government is handling the country's difficult affairs well?" 30.1 percent said, "Yes" and 52 percent said "No." This means that more than half disapprove of his handling of political affairs. Meanwhile, 17.9 percent said "I do not know."

On the question "What attitude must President No assume in the future, and what stand must he maintain in the future?" 64 percent said, "He must take the

initiative while presenting visions and exercising leadership." This means that they pointed out that today's political situation was caused by the implementation of inconsistent policies. Some 20.6 percent said, "Chaos must be tolerated to a certain degree for the sake of democracy." Meanwhile, 4.9 percent said, "The current course is desirable." This means that they warn of negative side-effects that President No's initiative in handling political affairs may bring about.

On the question "What is the first-priority task of President No's government?" 34.4 percent chose "resolving labor disputes" and 31.8 percent chose "liquidating the Fifth Republic and making democratic reforms." This means that people demand that the government take the initiative in resolving labor disputes, which are being aggravated, at the earliest possible date and that the president must exercise his political power in order to immediately liquidate the Fifth Republic.

Meanwhile, of the 52 percent of those who disapproved of President No's handling of political affairs, 46.4 percent said, "I disapproved of his handling of political affairs because the president lacks resolve." This means that people criticize President No's loss of an opportunity for a midterm appraisal. Meanwhile, 25.8 percent said, "Because of the limit of a political situation in which opposition parties control the National Assembly," and 19.3 percent said, "He is too conscious of public opinion."

Meanwhile, of those who approve of President No's handling of political affairs, 39.6 percent said, "He is doing well despite a political situation in which opposition parties control the National Assembly," and 39 percent said, "Patience is required for democracy."

Chon Aide Denies Charges of Power Abuse

SK2904015889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Chang Se-tong, 53, former chief of the presidential security force, denied most of the charges at the first court hearing held at the Grand Courtroom of the Seoul District Criminal Court since he was arrested on charges of power abuse on Jan. 27.

The close aide to ex-President Chon Tu-hwan pleaded not guilty, repeating that he only carried out missions ordered by the head of the state in an aborted plan to build Chon's private mansion in Yangjae-tong, southern Seoul.

Yesterday's hearing centered on whether he exerted influence in obtaining the lot for construction of the presidential house in the southern suburb of Seoul. The project was dropped as the president wanted private residences in other places.

Rejecting the charges, Chang said that it was his duty as the chief presidential bodyguard. "The safety-guaranteed house was necessary as the president needed it."

He also revealed that Chon wished to reside there, if constructed, after he resigned upon approval from his successor.

Chang is also suspected of having coerced a group of businessmen into donating funds for the controversial Ilhae Foundation.

RDP Official Says DJP Suggested Coalition

SK0205020089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "By-Election Bribery"]

[Text] RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] officials were determined to sternly cope with the prosecution's decision to call in RDP President Kim Yong-sam in connection with a recent bribery scandal involving the by-election in Tonghae City.

In a meeting at the RDP headquarters yesterday, the members claimed the decision is apparently aimed at destroying the party.

Rep. Pak Kwan-yong said former secretary-general So Sok-chae, now in prison in connection with the scandal, was questioned by prosecutors for seven hours only on Kim's possible involvement in the scandal.

Vice President Hwang Myong-su revealed that the ruling party formally or informally suggested the RDP form a coalition government with the DJP [Democratic Justice Party]. He said the prosecution's decision to call in Kim Yong-sam is a political maneuver against the party, which had flatly rejected the offer.

Dailies Question Opposition Presidents' Views

SK0105124089 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
27 Apr 89 p 2

[Editorial: "A Few Problems Concerning the Views of the Presidents of the Three Opposition Parties on the Current Situation—No Analysis of the Root Cause of 'Uneasiness' and No Measures To Cope With It"]

[Text] In a 26 April meeting the presidents of the three opposition parties agreed to take pending issues into account and take the initiative in solving political affairs. We might as well hope that they would. However, there are some problems that cannot be overlooked with their views of the current situation, which were reflected in a joint statement released at the end of their meeting.

Perceiving the current situation to be "an unstable one that threatens the very foundation of parliamentary democracy," the three presidents blamed not only "the

undemocratic forces bent on defending the old system," but also on "the leftist revolutionary forces that resort to violence." First, we find their analysis of the current situation to be identical to "the theory of confrontation between the conservatives and reformers" that the government and governing party have deliberately been trying to bring into relief since the beginning of this year. Also, it must be noted that although they were aware of the uneasy feeling about the current situation on the part of many people in the country in recent weeks, the three presidents failed to take notice of the root causes of the "uneasy feelings" and take steps to address them. In our view, it is the political circles' propaganda of exaggerating Reverend Mun's visit to North Korea as if it breaks the whole country apart, which is making a mountain out of a molehill and the ensuing crackdown on the dissident democratic forces imposed on the excuse of the aforementioned incident that have given rise to the current instability. Also, it is nothing but the widespread groundless rumor of "a crisis in May" and "the twisted propaganda" about the labor movement being repeated incessantly that have fueled the uneasy feelings.

While claiming that they are against "the violence-using leftist revolutionary forces," the three presidents said vaguely that "there must be a distinction between such forces and those who are promoting democratization through their criticism of the government." However, they were short of specifying in detail just who these "leftist forces" are that must be rejected. While the three presidents were engaged in playing with such abstract words, the government has intensified its use of power to suppress democratic forces, and the opposition parties are unable to keep the use of government power from intensifying.

In their joint statement the three presidents "called on" the workers to refrain from using violence. It must not go unnoticed that, in their message to the workers, they failed to note that it was the company owner or the government that employed violence in most of the labor disputes, such as in the well-known case of Hyundai Heavy Industries, or that the workers are the main victims of violence. It must also be noted that the opposition parties' views on the labor movement have been laid bare in the course of discussing a revision of "the labor-dispute coordination law," especially in the course of discussing a clause that prohibits third-party interference in labor disputes.

We have already called on the opposition parties to take strong steps in response to the government's crackdown on democratic dissident forces. What is more, we have also warned against "the cooperation among the three opposition parties" becoming stepping stones for forming "the great alliance of conservative forces" at the expense of democratic dissident forces.

Despite our concern, the "stands" the three presidents clarified at the end of their 26 April meeting have brought into bold relief "the doubt" they have about the

democratic forces with whom they fought shoulder to shoulder during the June resistance 2 years ago, making it clear that they are captives of a concern that "extremist right-wing forces" would raise their heads. Thus, they give the impression that they are trying to make their conservative nature felt more strongly. The three presidents are urged to stop being captives of the unfounded concern about crisis and, instead, correctly realize the seriousness of the current situation and ultimately return to the primary mission of the opposition parties: providing checks and balances to the government and the governing party.

Criticized for Failures

SK3004002089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Apr 89 p 2

["News Analysis" column by staff reporter Kang Song-chol: "Parties Focusing Efforts on Defusing Social Unrest; Criticized for Failure To Solve Major Issues"]

[Text] Labor strikes, campus unrest and other disturbances continued this past week, prompting government and ruling party officials to suggest invoking presidential decrees for emergencies.

Opposition parties, sharing concern with the ruling party about the seriousness of the situation, have also raised conservative voices.

Those within the established political circles appear to share the view that they should exert a concerted effort to block a challenge from radical dissidents.

In their meeting last Wednesday, the opposition's three Kims—Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil—acknowledged the need to take steps against leftists seeking to overthrow liberal democracy through violent revolutions. They also appealed against a general strike and violent demonstrations associated with political struggles.

The position was welcomed by ruling party officials as a development that would give them more leeway in handling labor and campus unrest and other conflicts of the society.

Meantime, ruling and opposition parties resumed contacts over the question of resolving irregularities and misdeeds during former President Chon Tu-hwan's rule.

They seem to agree that they cannot effectively push for genuine political reforms without liquidating the "Fifth Republic irregularities."

President No Tae-u Thursday hinted he might exercise his right to invoke an emergency decree if real estate speculation continues. Underlying his position is an awareness that discontent among the "have-nots" has reached such a level as to undermine social stability.

The presidential suggestion was followed by remarks of ruling party Chairman Pak Chun-kyu that the government might take some extraordinary measures to put an end to continuing labor disputes.

Whether the government will actually take the emergency steps will largely depend on developments in the weeks to come. But simple discussion of the issue is expected to have some psychological effect on dissidents and labor activists.

President No may exchange views on that matter when he meets with leaders of the three opposition parties.

Facing the continued social disturbances, the political parties are exerting efforts to exercise their political capability to find solutions. They will open a special session of the National Assembly on May 9 over pressing political, social and economic issues.

Following the three Kims' meeting last week, ruling and opposition parties have been making brisk contacts to arrange a summit between No and the top three opposition leaders.

The restored atmosphere for dialogue in political circles has been somewhat hampered by controversy over an opposition lawmaker slapping a police officer in the face, an event that triggered the en masse resignation by police officers in the provincial city of Changwon.

The incident took place Thursday while Rep. Sim Wanku of the Reunification Democratic Party was leading a party team to look into alleged police torture of striking workers in the industrial city stricken by labor disputes.

With Sim arguing that he himself was manhandled by the police, ruling and opposition parties exchanged accusations and the incident is developing into a major political issue.

It is generally believed, however, that the political parties will manage to avoid extreme confrontation over the question.

An increasing number of ruling and opposition lawmakers are concerned about public criticism about their failure to cope effectively with major issues of national importance and they are calling for efforts to upgrade the level of politics.

In order for both ruling and opposition parties to make concerted efforts toward that goal, they first would have to successfully liquidate the legacies of the Fifth Republic.

Both the ruling party and the opposition are pledging to resolve the controversy over Fifth Republic irregularities by the end of a special Assembly session next month.

The most touchy issue will be the opposition demand for testimony of former Presidents Chon and Choe Kyu-ha before special parliamentary panels. The political parties are also expected to experience difficulties in handling "key Fifth Republic figures" named by the opposition.

The political climate in the months to come will be affected by developments over the called-for liquidation of Fifth Republic irregularities.

If the opposition parties judge that their suggestions have not been met, they might again call on President No to subject himself to a public vote of confidence.

Kang Yong-hun Works for Officials' Morale

SK2904031689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun yesterday directed the cabinet to work out measures to boost the morale of government officials on one hand and to establish thorough discipline in officialdom on the other.

He, presiding over a regular cabinet session, said, "Heads of administrative units are required to apply stern steps, in cooperation with government agencies in charge of public discipline, against those officials who idle away their time during their duty, neglect their mission, or overlook subversive acts by leftists."

He also instructed them to take measures simultaneously to encourage officials under their direction to gain more satisfaction from their work and improve working conditions.

Prime Minister Kang was solicitous enough to tell them to let officials under their supervision leave the office after work even though their superiors remain behind at work.

RDP Calls Satellite Cities 'Risky Venture'

SK2904012289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 29 Apr 89 p 2

[From the "Out And About" column: "Risky Venture"]

[Text] Yi In-che, spokesman of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], has branded the government's ambitious construction projects of two dormitory towns near Seoul a "risky venture" liable to incite another real estate speculation binge.

The ongoing overheated property market has largely been caused by inconsistent urban development projects and the government should come up with such institutional leverages as the combined land ownership taxation system, real name formulas for all financial transactions and other taxation tools aimed at tracking back all windfall profits before undertaking town construction projects, Yi maintained.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Takeshita Arrives in Kuala Lumpur From Bangkok
*OW0205040989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT
2 May 89*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 2 KYODO—Japan's Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita arrived here Tuesday from Bangkok on the second leg of a nine-day, five-nation Southeast Asian tour.

He was received by his Malaysian counterpart Mahathir Mohamed and whisked to parliament square for a ceremonial welcome.

Takeshita will hold talks with Mahathir later in the day and meet the new Malaysian king, Azlan Muhibuddin Shah, Wednesday.

Malaysian Foreign Ministry officials said that topics of discussions to be raised by Malaysia are expected to center on increasing bilateral trade, inviting more Japanese investment into the country and refinancing of previous yen loans taken at high interest rates.

Takeshita, who has announced his resignation after being implicated in a major bribery scandal, is expected to reassure leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that there will be no change in Japanese policy towards this region despite impending changes in Japan's leadership.

Japan is ASEAN's biggest trading and investment partner. ASEAN groups Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei.

Takeshita, who already visited Thailand, will later visit Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines before returning to Tokyo on Sunday.

He leaves for Singapore on Wednesday.

Contingent Leaves for 'Southern Tiger' Exercise
*BK2504131389 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television
Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 25 Apr 89*

[Text] One hundred and one officers and infantrymen from the 19th Battalion of the Royal Malay Regiment based at Sungai Petani left for Australia today to participate in a joint military exercise with the Australian Armed Forces.

The 2-week joint military exercise, code-named "Southern Tiger", to be held in New South Wales will commence on Friday [28 April].

According to the contingent leader, Major Noor Hashim Abdul Aziz, the joint vehicular military exercise is the first ever joint military exercise to be carried out using armored vehicles and medium range artillery.

The joint exercise will also provide the opportunity to the military personnel to deepen their experience in the field of vehicular infantry besides enhancing greater cooperation between the Australian military and its Malaysian counterpart.

The Malaysian contingent left in two Hercules aircraft from the Royal Malaysian Air Force [RMAF] base in Butterworth. One of the Hercules aircraft was piloted by the RMAF Butterworth base commanding officer, Brigadier General Mohamed Yunus Kasi.

Former Opposition Party Leader Joins UMNO
*BK2704103289 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0912 GMT 27 Apr 89*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 27 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Nakhaie Ahmad, a former vice-president of the opposition Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS), Thursday [27 April] joined Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed's political party, the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO).

With him, Nakhaie also brought along five former PAS members, all of them former student leaders. They are Fuad Zarkashi, Zulkifli Ahmad, Saifuddin Nasution Ismail, Mohamed Zuki Mohamed Zin, and Che Johan Che Pa.

Nakhaie told a news conference here that he chose UMNO as the platform for his political struggle after carefully considering various aspects, particularly UMNO's stand on Islam.

He said his joining UMNO did not mean he regretted being a PAS member because it had brought him invaluable political experience.

Singapore

U.S. Vice President Arrives for 2-Day Visit
*BK0205081289 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0759 GMT 2 May 89*

[Text] Singapore, May 2 (OANA/BERNAMA)—US Vice President Dan Quayle arrived here Tuesday for a two-day visit to Singapore.

He met Second Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and called on President Wee Kim Wee.

Quayle and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew will hold talks Tuesday night.

Quayle is on an 11-day tour of Australia, Thailand, and Indonesia. He will address a breakfast meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Singapore Wednesday morning.

Natwar Singh Comments on Illegal Workers

*BK2904161289 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, has expressed the hope that the Singapore authorities will not carry out the physical punishment of cane strokes against nine Indian workers who overstayed without valid permit in Singapore. Speaking to Indian newsmen at Singapore airport this afternoon, Mr Natwar Singh said: Otherwise, this could impinge the relations between the two countries. He observed that such a barbaric punishment is a clear violation of human rights. Mr Singh said that Indian High Commission in Singapore has been asked to take up the matter with the authorities.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Comments on General Elections

*BK2704073189 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT
27 Apr 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Apr (SPK)—Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen stated to foreign journalists that general elections would be organized 3 months after the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

At the beginning of this month, the governments of the three Indochinese countries issued a joint declaration on the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia by the end of September. At the same time, they demanded the cessation of all foreign military aid to the Khmer opposition factions.

According to the BANGKOK POST, Hun Sen noted that aid from France to Sihanouk's faction could not contribute to accelerating the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers.

The Bangkok newspaper also cited remarks by Cambodian Defense Minister Tie Banh, who affirmed that the Phnom Penh army is strong enough to defend the country and that the international community should help the Cambodian people prevent a recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

According to the news agency of Thailand, TNA, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan greeted Hun Sen's remarks about the general elections favorably.

TNA also reported that Hun Sen expressed his desire to meet Chatchai Chunhawan in Bangkok either before or after his meeting with Prince Sihanouk in Jakarta early next month.

Chea Sim Signs National Assembly Documents

*BK0105065489 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 May 89*

[Text] On 30 April at 2045, at the office of the National Assembly, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, signed all the documents unanimously ratified by the extraordinary session of Cambodia's First National Assembly.

Attending the ceremony were, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and National Assembly member for the Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister, and National Assembly member for the Kompong Cham constituency; Comrade Say Phuthang, vice chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission, and National Assembly member for the Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade General Bou Thang, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and National Assembly member for the Preah Vihear constituency; Comrade Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and National Assembly member for the Kandal constituency; Comrade Men Sam-an, chairman of the party Central Committee's Organization Commission and National Assembly member for the Battambang constituency; and National Assembly members from all over the country.

Editorial Hails National Assembly Success

*BK0205083389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 May 89*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Welcome the Successful Outcome of the National Assembly's First Extraordinary Session; Resolve To Promote the Right of Mastery for the Prosperity of the Motherland"—date not given]

[Text] In an atmosphere of pride in which the entire party, people, and armed forces are happily exerting their full efforts in implementing the resolutions adopted by the Second National Congress of Party Cadres to carry out tasks in this new stage, the National Assembly ended its first extraordinary session, held from 29-30 April 1989, with brilliant success. This is another new historic political event reflecting the prevailing position and the evolution of the new quality in the Cambodian homeland where Cambodia's own forces are now able to fully assume the destiny and future of the nation and country.

At the extraordinary session, through a spirit of true representation for the Cambodian people, the male and female members of the parliament from throughout the country concentrated all their physical and intellectual strength, understanding, and concrete experiences to study and analyze in detail the points, raised separately by the Constitution amendment subcommittees;

expressed their own views, contributing to filling the gaps; and adopted the amendment with the highest sense of responsibility toward the fate of the nation and people.

The National Assembly has agreed to rename the country the State of Cambodia [Roat Kampuchea], change the national flag, and amend a number of articles, of which Article 7, Chapter 1 clearly stipulates that Buddhism is the national religion and Article 35, Chapter 3 says the state guarantees the entire people the legal right to self-defense, the death penalty is to be abolished, and so on. The amendments have also been applied to several other articles in order to extend the people's rights and freedoms and hold aloft their interests as well as enhance the democratization of the country in accordance with the spirit of the 16th session of the National Assembly, the resolutions and extensive and flexible policy advocated by the Second National Congress of Party Cadres, and the need of the country in this current stage in which the party and state are implementing a national reconciliation policy. The Constitution—a fundamental law of the state—which was adopted by the National Assembly on 25 June 1981, laid the foundation for the country's legal structure for the past more than 10 years. From the first to the recent 16th session, the National Assembly had, four times already, amended some articles, and this was prompted by the developments and progress of the motherland and the desires and requirements of the new political, economic, cultural, and social situation of the people.

The amendment of several other articles at this extraordinary session was made to respond to the need, concrete conditions, and prosperity of the country today.

For the past more than 10 years, we have achieved development in all fields, giving a new appearance to our homeland. The spiritual and materiel potentialities of the country have progressively surged forward. Consequently, the development and progress necessitate a number of changes which in turn require the attention of our party and state to amend a number of policies, especially the five main policies recently adopted by the Second National Congress of Party Cadres. Moreover, the congress has also reviewed our country's struggle in the current national, democratic, and popular stage. Through this, the National Assembly has the duty to consider and amend the basic and essential law of the state. This is a task of primary necessity, and with or without a political solution, it is imperative that we rectify our economic and ideological policies so that our state's policy and legal system can correctly and appropriately respond to the need of the country in the current stage.

Our country is conducting a decisive struggle in a phase of fighting while negotiating simultaneously for a political solution to an eventual national reconciliation. In the past, through our flexible position and goodwill, we achieved brilliant successes. On the diplomatic front, we

have received firm internal unity from the entire party, army, and people, and unanimity, sympathy, and vigorous support from our compatriots abroad and public opinion in the region and the world.

To increase the State of Cambodia's influence and image in the international arena; gather the maximum sympathy and even greater support, especially from our compatriots residing in foreign countries as well as misled persons being on the other side; and promote and expedite the cause of national reconciliation in the process of restoring peace in the motherland and bringing about happiness for the people; contributing to establishing Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in accordance with the trend of detente in this era, the amendment of our Constitution at this juncture has vital importance and reflects our desire, goodwill, patriotism, and real audacity, which are the traditions of our people. The National Assembly of the State of Cambodia is confident that the Cambodian parties on the other side will allow reason to prevail over the misjudgment, stubbornness, and selfishness of their group and themselves so that they can positively see the goodwill of the State of Cambodia.

Our state has a fine fundamental law in the Constitution, but experiences have clearly shown that the basic law to ensure the social development, safety, and order and the unity of the nation can only serve to benefit the country, if it is observed by the people throughout the country. Therefore, the party, state, mass organizations, and in particular the members of the parliament, should strive to disseminate the outcome of the extraordinary session of the National Assembly so that the voters will become imbued with the essence, importance, and usefulness of the amendments, aimed at serving the supreme interest of the motherland and people.

All of us, being awakened and reasonable, should abide by the law without exception. No one can have the privilege of placing himself above the law in any case. The success of this historic first extraordinary session of the National Assembly is in turn the success of the party's extensive and flexible policy and the success of the great national unity of the Cambodian people within and without the country, who have exerted their concerted efforts for the cause of peace and the prosperity in Cambodia.

The entire party, army, and people will surge ahead in line with the goal defined by the fifth party congress and the resolutions of the Second National Congress of Party Cadres to crush all stratagems of the enemies, plunging them into definitive defeat.

SRV Control Commission Delegation Visits

BK2704073389 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Apr (SPK)—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of

the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, received in Phnom Penh on Monday [24 April] a delegation of the Control Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, headed by commission chairman Tran Kien.

Heng Samrin expressed satisfaction with the steady development of the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries, regarding it as the factor determining the victory of the Cambodian revolution.

For his part, Tran Kien, also a member of the CPV Central Committee, highly appreciated the remarkable achievements that the Cambodian people have made in all fields during the past 10 years as well as the outcome of the recent national conference of KPRP cadres, which adopted many important resolutions on the country's socioeconomic reforms.

The Vietnamese guests left Phnom Penh last Tuesday after completing a week-long visit to Cambodia.

Mongolian Ambassador Takes Leave of Heng Samrin
BK2704073789 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0425 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 27—Mongolian Ambassador to Kampuchea Gelegiyn Adiyaa has paid a farewell visit to Heng Samrin, secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, before going home for another assignment.

Speaking to the Kampuchean leader, the Mongolian ambassador highly appreciated the substantial achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past decade and the constant development of solidarity, friendship, and multiform cooperation between Mongolia and Kampuchea.

He reaffirmed the Mongolian Government's support for the P.R.K [People's Republic of Kampuchea] policy of national reconciliation and the three Indochinese countries' recent joint declaration on complete pullout of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by late September this year.

In reply, President Heng Samrin acclaimed the Mongolian diplomat's efforts to consolidate and develop the Kampuchea-Mongolia ties.

He expressed profound thanks to the party, government and people of Mongolia for their moral support and material assistance to the just cause of the Kampuchean revolution. He informed his guest of the policy of national construction and defence in the new stage defined by the second national conference of Kampuchean party cadres. He expressed the hope that Mongolia will continue its support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's national development.

General Views Thai Neutrality, SRV Pullout
BK2704052589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Apr 89 p 6

[By Jacques Bekaert in Phnom Penh]

[Text] Thai troops have not tried to protect Khmer Rouge troops during recent attacks by Phnom Penh forces, the Commander-in-Chief of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Armed Forces (KPRAF), General Pol Saroeun, told the BANGKOK POST.

During an interview on Monday [24 April], Gen Pol Saroeun confirmed reports emanating from Bangkok that there had been no attempt by the Thai Army to protect the Khmer Rouge bases.

"Relations between the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and Thailand have improved considerably," Gen Pol Saroeun said.

Since 1979, Phnom Penh has regularly accused the Thai Army of offering artillery support to Kampuchean resistance forces when their bases came under Vietnamese or KPRAF attack.

Thailand, in turn, regularly denied the accusations.

Gen Pol Saroeun said his troops were involved in large scale attacks against Khmer Rouge camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border in Pursat Province, opposite the Thai province of Trat.

"It is true that we have launched a major operation against the Khmer Rouge but we have absolutely no intention to commit any aggression against Thailand," he said.

"As we have done in the past ten years" he added, "we will respect Thailand's territory."

Gen Pol Saroeun said it was the duty of his troops to eliminate what he called reactionary forces.

He said the Khmer Rouge bases were located along the border but the KPRAF had no desire to create any problem for the Thai people.

General Pol Saroeun, who was a member of the Khmer Rouge forces in the early 70s, joined the rebellion of the Eastern Zone against Pol Pot in 1978.

He told the BANGKOK POST that he spent only a few months in Vietnam before returning to Kampuchea in 1979.

Until last year he was secretary of the party in Takeo Province. Last August he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the KPRAF and only a few days ago, during

a special cadres' conference in Phnom Penh, became an alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

During the interview, which took place on Monday morning in the former Chinese embassy in Phnom Penh, renamed "Hotel of the 13th October, 1951," the date which the PRK claims as the foundation of the Revolutionary Armed forces of Kampuchea, General Pol Saroeun insisted that his troops were now fully ready to defend the national territory.

"Some people still doubt our capacity," he said, "and even accuse the Vietnamese of changing into Kampuchean uniforms to look like Khmer. This is not true.

"On the 5th of April Vietnam said clearly its troops would be gone by the end of September," he said.

The fact that the Khmer resistance is ready to negotiate is a clear sign of weakness, Gen Pol Saroeun believes.

The three Kampuchean resistance groups are losing the war, he said, but they still want to destroy Phnom Penh's government.

The Khmer Rouge remain the stronger group of the three "and every time there is an attempt to find a political solution Khieu Samphan does everything he can to make such a solution impossible," the general said.

The Khmer Rouge have accused Vietnam of trying to colonise Kampuchea but Hanoi has made very clear its troops are leaving, he added.

General Pol Saroeun also praised what he termed the fraternal relations between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, as well as the assistance his army has received so far from other socialist countries.

But, he added, the full development of Kampuchea's armed forces was mostly made possible thanks to the full support offered to the military by the people.

The three branches of the Army—the regular forces, the provincial troops and the militia—cooperate closely to eliminate the reactionary groups, he said.

Gen Pol Saroeun also insisted on the leading role of the party in military matters.

"Our party is a people's party and our army is a people's army. This is what the population wants," he said.

"The desire of our people is for Kampuchea and its army to learn from Marxism-Leninism. Marxism-Leninism is the path to follow, the choice made by our people because it means justice, humanity, and civilisation," he said.

In case of a political solution "it will be up to the people" to decide if the now warring Kampuchean armies should be unified.

"But the people know who is the cause of their suffering. They don't like the Khmer Rouge," he said.

General Pol Saroeun added that the most important task of the party was to educate soldiers so that they could well distinguish between friends and enemies.

"It is the same in any country," he said. "Soldiers must know clearly who is their enemy".

Culture, Information Delegation Visits Vietnam

BK3004082189 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0442 GMT 30 Apr 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 30—A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Culture and Information led by its first vice minister, Hang Chuon, paid a working visit to Vietnam from April 22-29, reports VNA. While in Vietnam, the delegation was received by Nguyen Khanh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and had working sessions with Vice Minister of Culture Hong Quoc Chan on measures to implement agreements of cultural cooperation this year between the two countries. The delegation also visited a number of cultural establishments, schools and art troupes.

Mat Ly Returns From Lao Trade Union Congress

BK3004082789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] After attending the second trade union congress of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] for 3 days, the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU], returned home safely on the afternoon of 28 April.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Say Siphon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the KFTU; staff of the party Central Committee's Trade Union Affairs; and many cadres and workers from the office of the trade union federation. Comrade Pheli Khounlaleuk, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia, was also present.

Party-State Leaders Greet Afghan Counterparts

Hen Samrin-Hun Sen Message

BK2904090489 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0501 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, April 29—Kampuchean party and state leaders have extended warmest greetings to their Afghan counterparts on the 11th anniversary of the April Revolution of Afghanistan (April 27, 1979).

The joint message, signed by President of the State Council Heng Samrin and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen, was addressed to President Najibullah and A.S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers.

After praising the Afghan people's courageous struggle under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to defend their homeland, the joint message says: "We warmly welcome the goodwill attitude of the party and government of the Republic of Afghanistan toward the implementation of the Geneva accord signed on April 14, 1988".

It further says: "We would like to express our satisfaction at the constant development of the solidarity and friendship between our parties, governments and peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan in the interests of peace and social progress".

The message wishes the Afghan leaders and people the best of health and successes in national defence and construction.

Also on the same occasion, Hun Sen in the name of the P.R.K. foreign minister, greeted his Afghan counterpart, Abdul Wakil. [sentence as received]

Hun Sen Greets Foreign Minister

*BK3004082589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Text] On the 11th anniversary of the Afghan people's April Revolution, Comrade Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Abdul Wakil, foreign minister of the Afghan Republic.

Among other things, the message says:

I would like to express warmest and most sincere congratulations. I highly value the initiatives and policies of the Afghan Republic with regard to national reconciliation in an effort to find a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem and hope that the efforts and struggle of the Government of the Afghan Republic will definitively achieve the implementation of the Geneva agreement dated 1 April 1988.

I am firmly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship between our two governments and peoples, as well as between our two foreign ministries, will continue to be strengthened and expanded on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the PRK and the Afghan Republic, dated 31 December 1987, and in the cause of peace and social progress.

Quarterly Military Activities in Battambang

*BK3004082389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Excerpt] In the first quarter of 1989, army units in Bavel District [Battambang Province] and village and commune militiamen launched operations to ambush and fight the enemies, killing 39 and wounded 48. In addition, one enemy was captured and five were forced to surrender. A quantity of war materiel was also seized. [passage omitted]

Khmer Rouge, Government Troops 'Split' Trade

*BK3004100189 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT
30 Apr 89*

[Text] Bangkok, April 30 (AFP)—Cambodian troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas will hold talks Sunday on splitting the income from a black market near the Thai-Cambodian border, a Thai military source on the border said.

The talks will be attended by Mit Sar-reung, commander of the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge's 519th Division, and Sor Sa-voeun, commander of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh regime's 11th Infantry Division.

The Khmer Rouge guerrillas, who control the black market, have been earning income by escorting Cambodian traders to the black market to sell farm produce and gems from Cambodia's northwestern and western provinces of Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Battambang and Pursat, the source said.

Phnom Penh troops on Wednesday attacked a group of some 70 Cambodian traders, killing at least 38 and wounding about 40 on the black market trail because the Khmer Rouge had refused to pay "pass fees and taxes" to Phnom Penh troops manning road checkpoints, he said.

The incident occurred when Khmer Rouge guerrillas led the traders through a jungle trail around the checkpoints to evade payment of fees and taxes to the Phnom Penh troops.

The Khmer Rouge is allied with two non-communist resistance groups under a U.N. recognized resistance coalition and has been fighting against the Phnom Penh regime since it was driven from power in early 1979 by an invading Vietnamese Army.

Sihanouk Thanks PRC Leaders for Support

*BK2804040689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Apr 89*

["Reply message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, to His Excellency Yang Shangkun, president of the PRC, and His Excellency Li Peng, prime minister of the PRC"—read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] Esteemed excellencies: On behalf of the Cambodian people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and in my own name, I

would like to express profound gratitude to you for your best wishes and warm and friendly support you extended to the Democratic Kampuchean leaders on the occasion of Cambodia's national day.

Availing myself of this joyous occasion, I once again express my eternal gratitude for the firm and vigorous support and all kinds of important and generous aid that the glorious PRC, valiant Chinese people, famous CPC, and Chinese Government have given for the past several years to Democratic Kampuchea, CGDK, and the armed forces of the three CGDK parties in their sacred struggle for national liberation and for a 100-percent independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia with its territorial integrity.

Friendship between our two countries and peoples will always flourish and the exemplary and harmonious cooperation in all forms will grow further in the coming years.

Prompted by this conviction, I would like your excellencies to accept my highest regard.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

Ranariddh Calls for Total SRV Troop Pullout
BK2804031889 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Prince Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia, issued a statement on 24 April saying that the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia must be supervised by the UN international control commission.

The statement noted: Vietnamese troops disguised as Cambodian soldiers have been introduced into the Phnom Penh puppet army. With such a fake troop withdrawal, Vietnam's control and occupation of Cambodia will not end.

The statement accused Hun Sen of being insincere in the national reconciliation. Hun Sen's plan to draft a new constitution before negotiations with the resistance forces clearly attests to his bad intentions. The Cambodian resistance forces categorically rejected Hun Sen's proposed new constitution.

SRV Indochinese Federation Strategy Reviewed
BK2904025689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemies Cannot Be Absolved From Their Great Crime of Aggression Against Cambodia and Cannot Cover Up Vietnam's Stinking Indochinese Federation Strategy"]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese have shamelessly said that Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of troops to attack Cambodia in early 1979 to defend itself against Democratic Kampuchea. This statement shows the tricky

nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors who try to cover up their insane ambition of becoming the father of Indochina and an emperor in Southeast Asia. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies cannot be absolved from the great crime of committing aggression against and of occupying Cambodia and cannot cover up their stinking Indochinese federation strategy.

The stationing of over 60,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos and the control of this country from top to bottom, and the sending of over 250,000 Vietnamese troops to attack and occupy Cambodia for the past more than 10 years have clearly revealed Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy to the world. Vietnam has nothing to say to deny this fact. The events along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border between 1975 and 1979 stemmed from this Indochinese federation strategy. After quietly annexing Laos, Vietnam tried to do the same in Cambodia. This strategy, however, failed because the government of Democratic Kampuchea categorically opposed it. This is why since 1975, the Vietnamese enemies have constantly attacked Cambodia along its eastern border in an attempt, on the one hand, to intimidate the government of Democratic Kampuchea into accepting Vietnam's Indochinese federation, and on the other, to gradually nibble at Cambodian territory, as they did in Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of southern Vietnam] in the past.

However, these border attacks were successively thwarted by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and the Cambodian people. Therefore, the Hanoi Vietnamese failed in their intention to intimidate Democratic Kampuchean leaders into accepting Vietnam's Indochinese federation; they also failed in their intention to nibble at Cambodian territory. This is why the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders were compelled to send hundreds of thousands of troops to openly commit aggression against Cambodia at the end of 1978 in an attempt to seize and annex Cambodia quickly through their blitzkrieg. This is a fact.

Countries in the region, which know Vietnam's tricks, are well aware of this situation. In the past more than 10 years, the world has also witnessed successive tricks of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies; therefore, the latter cannot turn things around and be absolved from their great crime of aggression against Cambodia and cover up their stinking Indochinese federation strategy.

Laos

Lao-Thai Joint Military Committee Meets
BK2804114689 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] The meeting for the period of the second half of April of the Lao-Thai Joint Military Committee was held at the auditorium of Na Haeo District in Loei Province at 1300 on 25 April. Heading the Lao side at the meeting was Lieutenant Colonel Khamman Kommameuang, vice

chairman of Lao side of the Lao-Thai Joint Military Committee. The Thai side was headed by Colonel Thawisak Khetsali, chairman of the Thai-Lao Joint Military Committee.

The meeting, hosted by the Thai side, proceeded in the atmosphere of mutual understanding. Both sides informed each other of developments in the situation and discussed and consulted each other on various problems with the aim of creating conditions favorable for the technical inspection subcommittee of the two sides to conduct a survey in the border area in accordance with the treaty signed between France and Siam in 1907 and to solve all the remaining problems.

Colonel Thawisak Khetsali informed the meeting that he will be transferred to serve as liaison officer of the Kingdom of Thailand to the Lao People's Democratic Republic in line with the spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communique dated 25 November 1988. His current duties were handed over to Col Phanlop Phoemchit, who will continue the work until the border dispute is settled.

The next meeting of the Lao-Thai Joint Military Committee will be held in May.

Border Subcommittee Holds Talks

BK2704142389 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
1200 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Implementing the memorandum on the outcome of the talks held in Bangkok by the Lao-Thai joint border committee on 29 December 1988, as well as the memorandum on the meeting between the Lao-Thai border technical subcommittee held in Phatthaya [in Thailand] on 13 March 1989, the Lao-Thai border technical subcommittee held meetings at Meuang Phe village, Boten District, Sayaboury Province, Laos, and at Muang Phae village, Naheao District, Leoi Province, Thailand, respectively on 25 and 26 April.

At the meetings, the technical subcommittee agreed on a plan to survey terrains in the area linking Boten District of Laos and Chat Trakan District of Thailand. At the same time, the subcommittee also conducted an on-the-spot survey of some actual areas, such as the Miang Peak, the Phou Miang Mountain, the origin of the Nam Heuang River, and the mouth of Nam Heuang Nga River which joins the Man Heuang River. The subcommittee also conducted an aerial survey of other areas.

The survey of those actual terrains was carried out with cooperation of the joint military committees of the two sides—Laos and Thailand. More meetings and inspection of some other yet-to-be surveyed areas will be carried out in late May.

Minister Returns From Bangkok Trade Seminar

BK0105023289 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
0000 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] The Lao delegation led by Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations, returned to Vientiane from Bangkok, Thailand on 29 April after attending a seminar on turning Indochina from a battlefield into a zone of trade. The seminar was held on 28 April.

Attending the seminar along with the Lao delegation on this occasion were a Cambodian delegation led by Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and a Vietnamese delegation led by Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the SRV. Also attending were some 600 Thai and foreign businessmen, traders, and investors—most of which were foreigners—along with diplomats.

In his speech opening the seminar, General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, noted the consequences arising from the sabotage and subversion during the war. He said that wars bring about only losses and that during wars there are no winners. He went on to say that only through the joint building of prosperity and welfare can peace be guaranteed. He further noted: When the world changes, all nations must adjust to the changing realities.

During the seminar, heads of the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian delegations took turns delivering speeches. Their speeches were widely welcomed through the applause of commendation from the participants. In the speeches, the delegation heads supported the policy of Gen Chatchai Chunhawan on turning Indochina from a battlefield into a trading market. This policy conforms to the aspirations of the various nations in the region which want to build Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, cooperation, and prosperity.

Thai Youth-Student Group Pays 4-Day Visit

BK3004101189 *Vientiane KPL in English* 0911 GMT
30 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 30 (KPL)—A twenty-five member group of the Thai Youth and Students for Peace in Indochina arrived here on April 26 for a 4-day friendly visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

While here, the Thai students met and exchanged experience with Lao students on the problem of the struggle for peace and on the cooperation between Thailand and Indochinese countries, as well as on the issue of the development and strengthening of the neighbourly relations of friendship between Laos and Thailand in particular.

Later, the Lao and Thai delegations organized here on April 27 a round table talk on the contribution to peace and cooperation between Laos and Thailand in general, and between Lao-Thai youth in particular.

Thai Youth and Students for Peace in Indochina was set up in 1988 whose basic aim is to create an atmosphere of peace, friendship and good understanding among youths and peoples of Thailand and Indochina.

'Schemes' by Thai 'Bad Elements' Exposed

BK0205053189 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
0000 GMT 2 May 89

[Feature: "Groundless Accusations Have Been Checked Daily"]

[Text] It has been said that wicked people who are likely to stir up trouble, unlike other people in general, will never enjoy a happy life. By nature, those wicked people will always find fault with others and will always cook up fabrications to slander other people. These type of people still exist in Thailand. Their basic goal is to serve as tools for a number of bad elements in Thailand who have tried to sabotage the fine relations and disrupt mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries—Laos and Thailand.

These bad elements have carried out sabotage activities under different forms and through various tricks and schemes. In the past, in particular after the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], the bad elements in Thailand, whose aims are to obstruct the growth and development of Laos and to undermine the solidarity among the Lao people as well as the solidarity between the Lao and Thai peoples, have cooked up various fabrications and carried out deceitful propaganda. For example, they said that; Laos has already been subject to the communist system; all temples and monasteries or other religious places have been demolished; money and all other belongings of the Lao people have become public property; wives and children have also fallen victims to the nation; and so forth. However, ethics are always bound to vanquish injustice. Throughout the past more than 10 years, facts about the economic, social, and religious developments and the peaceful life and happiness enjoyed by the Lao people have been clearly seen by the world people as well as the fraternal Thai people who have traveled to visit the Lao people. In light of these facts, all the accusations of those ill-intentioned elements have faded away.

During the present atmosphere in which Lao-Thai relations and cooperation are developing in an enthusiastic movement, in particular at a time when the Lao people are exercising their democratic rights to elect their representatives, the ill-intentioned elements have come out with various slanderous propaganda and fabrications. They have said that many Lao eligible voters do not understand the voting system; that some of them failed to mark the ballots before putting them into the ballot

boxes; that some of them turned out to vote for fear that they might be punished; that some of them allowed foreign reporters to mark the ballots for them; and so forth. They have also made many other accusations. In fact, during the election, the Lao people fully exercised their democratic rights. The vote casting at all polling stations and in all electoral districts proceeded in an enthusiastic atmosphere which reflected the awareness of the Lao people who are proud of the spirit of responsibility of the Lao citizens toward the consolidation of their state organizations which represent their just interests. This can be seen through the fact that as many as 98.44 percent of all eligible voters turned out to vote in the election on this occasion. The aforesaid facts have once again exposed before the world people the evil schemes of the ill-intentioned elements in Thailand who have continued to make efforts to deface the image of the LPDR, destroy Lao-Thai relations, and undermine the mutual understanding between the peoples of Laos and Thailand. In view of the aforesaid situation, it is required that the Lao people enhance the solidarity and not be misled by the slanderous propaganda and groundless accusations. Our Lao people are requested to enhance the solidarity and mutual understanding with the Thai people so as to check, crush, expose, and defeat, step-by-step, the schemes of the ill-intentioned elements. This will allow Lao-Thai relations and cooperation to develop appropriately in conformity with the spirit and contents of the Lao-Thai joint statement of 25 November 1988 in the interest of national development and for the welfare and prosperity of the two peoples of Laos and Thailand.

Philippines

Aquino Wants U.S. To Reply on Platt Charges

HK0205114389 *Hong Kong AFP in English* 0906 GMT
2 May 89

[Text] Manila, May 2 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino urged Washington on Tuesday to reply to charges that the current U.S. ambassador to Manila is an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Manila newspapers last week quoted a document authored by former CIA agent Philip Agee saying that Ambassador Nicholas Platt and 11 other current and former embassy officials were CIA agents working under diplomatic cover.

The U.S. Embassy here dismissed Mr. Agee as unreliable but said it cannot comment on intelligence matters.

Philippine Senator Wigberto Tanada has asked for Mr. Platt's recall, the DAILY GLOBE newspaper reported here Tuesday.

"To set this matter at rest", Mrs. Aquino told reporters, "maybe it will be good for the State Department to issue once and for all a statement on whether or not Nick Platt, as alleged by Philip Agee, is a CIA agent."

"They will be in a better position," she said, adding that a denial would not only "assure the senators" but would also clear the name of Mr. Platt, U.S. ambassador here since August 1987.

Mr. Platt was a senior aide to former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the time of his appointment. He previously served in Zambia and China.

House Bloc Wants Postponement of Bases Talks

HK0105102989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 1 May 89 pp 1, 6

[By staff writer Rowena Bundang]

[Text] The nationalist bloc in the House of Representatives sought yesterday a postponement of the bases talks set for late this year, saying the government's lack of preparation would only result in the retention of U.S. military installations in the country under terms of "measly compensation."

The congressmen also said that advisers of President Corazon Aquino have been planning the early holding of the bases talks to serve as her "present" to U.S. president George Bush during her visit to Washington also later.

"Starting the bases talks with the Americans this year is simply disadvantageous and foolish in the absence of any effort by this government to find alternative use for the bases," the congressmen said in a statement.

The lawmakers warned the government that unpreparedness would result in the retention of the bases beyond 1991 under terms of "measly, unreliable and token compensation."

The lawmakers, led by Representatives Gregorio Andolana (PnB [People's Party], North Cotabato) and Venancio Garduce (PnB, Samar), said the government must first decide on what to do with the bases after 1991—when the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement [MBA] expires—before it can have the competence to start negotiations.

"What will our panel tell to their American counterparts when there is still no agreed position to guide them, no national consensus and no consultation with the people on the fate of the bases?" the congressmen asked.

Earlier, Mrs. Aquino announced that the bases talks will start late this year or 30 months before the expiration of the MBA.

They proposed that a formal notice of treaty expiration and termination of the bases must be served to the United States prior to any talks. "We must tell the Americans that it is now time to cut and cut cleanly from the bases," the congressmen said.

They blamed Mrs. Aquino's advisers for her sudden decision to start the bases negotiations. "There are some who seemed desirous of making the President a promo girl of the U.S. bases instead of being the lead promoter of our national sovereignty," the congressmen said.

They claimed that the presidential advisers' motive became evident with the timing of the negotiations deliberately made to coincide with Mrs. Aquino's Washington trip.

"Some of the President's advisers want the talks early to be her present to President Bush during her Washington visit," they said.

Mrs. Aquino should show her political will in deciding on the bases issue by sticking to the constitutional provision that clearly states the U.S. military installations should go, the congressmen said.

"It is high time the President dropped her 'options open' policy because the Constitution is very clear on the matter," they said.

On the proposals to convert the bases for other uses, the congressmen proposed that Mrs. Aquino use part of the P1-billion bases conversion fund which Congress included in the 1989 national budget to finance the preparation of the conversion plan.

U.S. Bases Panel Accused of 'Double-Talk'

HK0205114189 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Assistant Secretary for International Labor Affairs Israel Bocobo has accused the U.S. panel members of double-talk. He said the U.S. negotiators have not offered anything substantial, and this led to the suspension of negotiations. Both panels failed to agree on all issues.

Bocobo assailed the U.S. panel for not offering any substantial solution, and the U.S. replied that they could not promise anything due to the change of administration from President Ronald Reagan to President George Bush. He said that the previous negotiations held during the Marcos regime also failed because the workers claimed that after the Bases Labor Agreement [BLA] was signed, the U.S. did not give any importance to the issue. He added that there were only two things agreed upon in the previous negotiations, namely bonus and grievance mechanisms. Bocobo further said that as long as the U.S. panel does not offer better conditions, the BLA talks will not be fruitful. The U.S. panel promised many things following the signing of the new military bases agreement, but it seems that they have forgotten all about it, he added.

The Senate will investigate the reported abuses by members of the U.S. Armed Forces and its civilian counterpart on directly hired Filipinos working in the U.S.

military facilities. The investigation is being requested by 19 senators. Mr Roberto Flores, president of the 23,000-strong Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Associations, submitted a report saying that the Filipino base workers are being abused in the U.S. military bases. If they are found to have violated management regulations, they twist their arms, handcuff them, and treat them like animals, as they are hog-tied in security vehicles.

There are presently 68,500 Filipino workers in the military bases. Senators Leticia Ramos Shahani, Ernesto Herrera, Ernesto Maceda, Orlando Mercado, Alberto Romulo, Rene Saguisag, Mamintal Tamano, and Wigberto Tanada said that these violations should not go unnoticed, the rights of the civilian employees should be respected, and their dignity as persons should not be abused. The senators also stressed that the current administration should check the security in the U.S. military bases to ensure that the members of its Armed Forces duly respect the rights of the host country's citizens. Although there had been talks between the United States and the Philippines regarding the base labor issue, nothing came out of it as there were disagreements between the two panels. The talks were aimed at resolving the unjust provisions in the agreement causing great damage to the Filipino base workers.

Tougher Stance on Bases Labor Issue Urged
HK0105103989 Quezon City MALAYA in English
1 May 89 p 4

[Editorial: "The Bases Labor Issue"]

[Text] Philippine Officials are on the right tack in forcing resumption of the deadlocked negotiations with the United States over amending the Bases Labor Agreement (BLA). Either the U.S. agrees to re-draw the BLA so that its more obnoxious provisions are corrected or there will be no talks over extending the stay of its military bases on Philippine soil beyond 1991.

Whether the toughened stance as articulated recently by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus and Labor Secretary Franklin M. Drilon can be sustained till the end of the year when the bases renewal pact is scheduled to be renegotiated remains to be seen. But as the rights of some 70,000 Filipino workers in the bases are clearly being violated, our moral outrage over their exploitation should be enough to see [us] strengthen our resolve.

It has been 20 years since the BLA was inked, but despite several amendments, the major one having been made in 1985, the onerous terms restricting especially the right of the workers to job tenure, regular pay increases and grievance mechanisms, remain rooted, thanks largely to a combination of Philippine government omission and the intransigence of American base commanders, who have been given too much power over the BLA's interpretation. American arrogance may spring from the fact

that the Philippines has been bereft of bargaining muscle. But with the bases existence up for review, the time has come to do some exploiting of our own.

It is incomprehensible why we have allowed the Americans for so long to get away with their "interfacing of sovereignties" policy in which neither American nor Philippine labor laws may be applied to Filipino workers. What is so abhorrent about the policy, which is nonsensical to begin with, is that it gives the base commander the supreme power to veto or overrule decisions made by the tripartite (including U.S. representatives) arbitration boards set up by the BLA.

The history of worker grievances in the bases shows that the majority of the injustices committed on Filipinos was borne by this power, especially the base commander's arbitrary interpretation of the ambiguously-outlined "for-reasons-of-security" provision in the BLA. The policy definitely has to be thrown out.

From all indications, the Philippines' options on the U.S. bases have been reduced to only one—how to live with their continued existence here with as much of our self-respect as possible intact. In a statement the other day, a congressman urged the government to state clearly whether we want dollars or sovereignty along with the bases. By all means, let's take the dollars. And perhaps if we hang tough on improving labor relations in the bases and get for the workers what is by right theirs, we can have sovereignty, too.

JUSMAG To Assist in Congress Hearings
HK2904064789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0200 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Top officials of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group [JUSMAG] will be summoned by Congress to shed light onto reports of its direct involvement in the counterinsurgency campaign. This was announced by House International Affairs Subcommittee Chairman Vicente de la Serna who also commented on the Philippines-U.S. Mutual Assistance Pact which provides for the JUSMAG's establishment.

At the same time De la Serna warned against continuing violence which could result in situations similar to those in Nicaragua and Vietnam.

Fighting Erupts as Workers Near U.S. Embassy
HK0105115789 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 1 May 89

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Thousands of workers belonging to different labor organizations took part in today's Labor Day march, which began peacefully but turned rowdy when marchers tried to move closer to the U.S. Embassy. Policemen hurled tear gas as demonstrators started to throw pill-boxes [homemade bombs] and bottles after having been

stopped by policemen from approaching the embassy. Some policemen and demonstrators were reportedly hurt in the fighting, which erupted in front of the Army and Navy Club.

According to Western Police District chief General Alfredo Lim, the disorder broke out because the demonstrators had no permit to stage a rally in front of the U.S. Embassy. Earlier, trouble also erupted during the march—which had started shortly before noon—when news spread that some militant members of labor organizations have marked Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon as a target for attacks. However, the news was dismissed as untrue by the 1 May Movement and the Labor Department.

The marchers first converged at Liwasang Bonifacio, Plaza Miranda, Rizal Avenue, Claro M. Recto, and Delpan in Tondo before proceeding to the Quirino Grandstand.

Meanwhile, reports indicated that thousands of marchers tried to go to Malacanang, but were stopped by some 200 policemen backed up by marines. They were stopped at Legarda as they headed for Mendiola.

✓ **Police Officers Injured**

OW0105132089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1308 GMT
1 May 89

[Text] Manila, May 1 KYODO—An estimated 30 police officers guarding the United States Embassy here were injured Monday during a May Day clash with militant workers in central Manila, police said.

Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim, Manila's police chief, told reporters he ordered some 2,000 demonstrators to disperse when one was seen pulling out a handgun during negotiations between protestors and police.

The group of protestors staged a rally to demand higher daily wages. The group was among about 50,000 demonstrators that held a demonstration in nearby Rizal Park to press for an increase of 30 pesos (1.4 dollars).

The workers now receive 64 pesos (3.2 dollars) in minimum daily pay.

Police lobbed tear gas bombs into the crowd, while protestors, many of them members of the radical May First Movement (KMU), retaliated with stones, bottles and homemade bombs. At least one demonstrator was arrested after police caught him throwing rocks, a police spokesman said.

About 2,000 protestors composed of leftist students and KMU members regrouped later and marched toward the Malacanang Presidential Palace, where they denounced the dispersal. They left after a brief speech by a student leader.

During a breakfast meeting with labor leaders, President Corazon Aquino repeated her government's desire to give more benefits to workers but stressed that accepting their demand would cause inflation and harm the jobless.

Labor groups have rejected the government's offer of an increase of 15 pesos (75 cents) for Metro Manila workers, 10 pesos (50 cents) for those in selected cities and six pesos (30 cents) for other areas.

KMU Chairman Crispin Beltran urged workers to prepare for a nationwide general strike if congress fails to approve a new wage law. No definite date for the protest action was set.

✓ **Conflicting Accounts Reported**
HK0105130989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1251 GMT
1 May 89

[Text] Manila, May 1 (AFP)—Riot police Monday baton-charged and tear-gassed thousands of left-wing Filipino workers marching on the U.S. Embassy here to demand higher wages.

Nearby hospitals reported no casualties, although policemen were seen clubbing at least three demonstrators and marchers said many colleagues had suffered from tear gas inhalation.

The left-wing May First Movement (KMU) labor federation which organized the march said 20 protestors were arrested in the violence, but Manila police chief Brigadier General Alfredo Lim said they made no arrests.

The workers, estimated by police at about 25,000, were blocked by police a few meters (yards) from the embassy gates after holding a rally at an adjacent park to seek wage increases.

A shoving match followed. Police fired automatic rifles in the air and shot tear gas canisters at the protestors, while truncheon-wielding colleagues charged forward.

The demonstrators fell back toward the park and nearby streets, hurling back tear gas canisters along with rocks and bottles.

Brig. Gen. Lim accused the demonstrators of provoking the clash by lobbing homemade bombs at the police. KMU leaders said the police charge was unprovoked.

The violence erupted a few hours after President Corazon Aquino refused to appease demands by unions for a general wage hike.

About 200 riot police and constables behind two rows of concertina wire later blocked about 2,000 lingering demonstrators as they tried to march on the presidential palace, witnesses said. The protestors later dispersed.

Peaceful demonstrations were reported in the central city of Cebu and in Bataan Province west of here.

Earlier Monday Mrs. Aquino had told labor leaders during a breakfast meeting at the presidential palace that the government was unable to grant them a 1.40-dollar increase to the 64-peso (three-dollar) minimum daily wage.

She said this would "drive up prices beyond our control and reduce prospects for employment," and maintained the administration's offer of a 15-peso (70-cent) increase for industrial workers in Manila. Congress still has to pass the administration's proposal.

Unions complain that many firms do not pay the minimum wage.

Mrs. Aquino also said there was pressure for an increase in domestic oil prices, and that she could not guarantee that there would not be price increases on other commodities, but denied suggestions these had been triggered by loan conditions imposed on the government by the International Monetary Fund.

Manila submitted a memorandum of economic policy to the IMF in March, pledging to follow it in exchange for a 1.3-billion-dollar standby facility.

Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod said in an open letter to Mrs. Aquino in March that the program meant raises in power, water, transport fares and other basic commodities, along with possibly port services rates and an increase in the price of rice.

She said the program did not allow the government flexibility "to make the adjustments less objectionable to the public" and it should therefore be prepared to face "political difficulties" which the program could generate.

KMU chairman Crispin Beltran told reporters that Mrs. Aquino's announcement "puts pressure on us to launch a general industrial strike," which he said would probably coincide with any announcement of an oil price hike.

The state-owned electric utility wants to increase power rates this month and local oil companies want fuel prices increased by August. The government has also approved fare hikes in domestic shipping.

In Bataan, about 7,000 left-wing workers massed at the Abucay town square, including about 2,000 workers of the Bataan Export Processing Zone who started a march to Abucay on Saturday, witnesses said.

The military set up checkpoints in the boundaries of three towns where the marchers passed and body-searched men in passing vehicles, the witnesses said.

In Cebu, about 15,000 members of a moderate labor group held a peaceful demonstration at a downtown square, while about 5,000 KMU members held a separate rally nearby, witnesses said.

✓ **Demonstrators Reportedly Missing**

HK0205014189 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Rallyists who forced their way to the U.S. Embassy in Roxas Boulevard to stage a rally were dispersed by law enforcers with tear gas. Brigadier General Alfredo Lim, Western Police District chief, said that during a 15-minute period while they were looking for Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement] chairman Crispin Beltran for negotiations, the crowd suddenly moved back up to the middle of T.M. Kalaw Boulevard and started throwing stones, bottles and pillboxes. He said about 20 policemen were injured during the clash. Lim explained further that the rallyists' permit was only for them to go up to the Quirino Grandstand. Originally the rallyists agreed to proceed to Mendiola from the Quirino Grandstand, but they had no permit to rally in front of the U.S. Embassy. The authorities found pillboxes after the dispersal.

KMU Chairman Crispin Beltran said about 50 workers were picked up by police near Kalaw Street. Nine others were reported missing along with three children, three were hit with truncheons, and a woman was shot and wounded. Beltran said the KMU will hold an indignation rally on Friday. He said violence broke out when the workers turned right on Kalaw Street from the Luneta. He added that the policemen deployed in the area caused the tension.

During the Luneta rally, some 60,000 workers batted for a P [peso] 30 rise in the minimum wage. The demonstrators also demanded the removal of the U.S. military bases in the country.

✓ **President Aquino Gives May Day Speech**

HK0105073589 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] President Aquino said that she was delighted with the sense of responsibility and maturity exhibited by the labor movement in recent months when differences over some major issues including minimum wage surfaced.

The president made the remarks in her message celebrating Labor Day today:

[Begin Aquino recording in English] I am concerned that by regularly legislating minimum wage increases, we may erode the gains trade unionism has made in the spirit of organization. The future lies in less dependence on government and more on self-organization and collective bargaining. [end recording]

✓ **Announces Move To Increase Benefits**

HK0105093789 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] President Aquino today announced steps to provide more benefits to the country's workers in her Labor Day speech following a breakfast meeting with labor leaders from various sectors.

The president outlined the programs to be implemented by her administration in order to improve the people's livelihood, including the launching of a national livelihood project intended to increase employment opportunities. She also called for stronger labor unionism as an effective social force in the Philippines.

Vic Pambuan of Mobile 13 reports that the president promised to appoint more sectoral representatives to Congress in order to ensure greater attention to the poor.

The president also announced government efforts to stop rising commodity prices. Here is an excerpt of the president's speech.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] A P [peso] 15 increase for Metro Manila and a minimum increase of P6 for the rest of the country is the most viable option available. I would like to see the day when trade unions shall be able to organize a significant number of our workers so that they can themselves negotiate for even higher wages and greater benefits.

I am concerned that by regularly legislating minimum wage increases, we may erode the gains trade unionism has made in the field of organization. The future lies in less dependence on government and more on self-organization and collective bargaining. [end recording]

✓ **Supports Call for Strong Labor Unions**

HK0105112389 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 1 May 89

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] President Aquino did not announce any new package of economic benefits for the labor sector in her speech at a breakfast meeting with some 150 labor leaders. Here is Veronica Baluyot for the details:

[Begin recording] [Baluyot] Among those present were representatives of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, Trade Unions of the Philippines and Allied Services, and the Labor Advisory Consultative Council. The labor leaders were surprised that the president did not announce any benefits for the workers as he had done in previous Labor Day celebrations. They had expected Mrs Aquino to announce the imposition of price controls on basic commodities, suspension of power rate and fare increases, and reduction of interest on housing and salary loans.

Instead, Mrs Aquino, in her speech, explained the reasons for the government's rejection of a demand by the labor sector for a P [peso] 30 minimum wage increase.

[Aquino in English] Much as this government would have wanted fully to accede to your demands, we are at this time unable to do so. Legislating a minimum wage that will drive up prices beyond our control and reduce prospects for employment will deprive most workers of the opportunity to enjoy the benefits of growth and negate the gains we have so far achieved.

[Baluyot] The president announced that a total of P28 million from the national livelihood support fund will be released to finance livelihood projects for workers and their families. Moreover, P4.7 billion will be set aside to meet salary adjustments of government employees. The president also said that the proposed regional wage board and the restructured national labor relations commission will have stronger labor representation.

Mrs Aquino said that she will appoint more representatives from the labor sector to the Congress once her power to do so is affirmed by the Supreme Court. According to the chief executive, the government is prepared to help the labor sector and calls for the establishment of strong labor unions to check injustice.

[Aquino in English] I would like to meet with you again to discuss how the unions can best pursue these programs and the manner in which government can best assist you. I would like to get project proposals from you for which we can make funds available. I am directing the Department of Labor and Employment to provide the necessary support services for the early submission of such proposals for my actions. Good day to all.

[Baluyot] This is Veronica Baluyot reporting for GMA News from Malacanang. [end recording]

✓ **NPA Admits Killing Aquino's Security Men**

HK0105132989 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] The New People's Army [NPA] has claimed responsibility for the killing of two Presidential Security Group [PSG] members in Paco Market yesterday. Slain were Army Corporal Choy Lapera and Army Private First Class Clemente Regin.

President Aquino attended the funeral of the two slain PSG members.

The NPA did not state the motive for the killing.

Cardinal Sin Statement Condemns Recent Killings

HK0205120189 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 2 May 89

[Statement delivered by Jaime Cardinal Sin on 2 May in English—live or recorded—place not given]

[Text] We want peace.

Moved by the renewed escalation of violent killings in our country these past few days, I wish to denounce and condemn the brutal disregard for human lives that we have been seeing and experiencing as a people. Specifically, we protest the brutal and treacherous killing of Father Dionisio Malalay, Rufino Rivera, Reverend Zenaide Roilo, Colonel James Rowe, Corporal Troy Lampreya, and Clemente Requim.

Violence can never be an effective means of restoring justice. Violence breeds more violence and hate. Violence brings more evils than it can solve.

As Christians, we have to call terrorism, violence, and injustice by their names. We wish to rally our people behind the flag of peace and we are determined to unrelentingly shake the consciences of those who are responsible for these brutal killings.

Finally, I wish to express my sentiments of deep sympathy to the families of the victims of these recent killings. The church shall always stay by your side in your honest quest for true and lasting peace.

Communist Party Gearing Up for Elections

HK0205090789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] is reportedly gearing up for the 1992 presidential elections in the same manner as various political groups. Deo Macalma of Mobile No 7 reports:

[Begin recording] [Macalma] If the various political parties are preparing for the 1992 presidential elections, the CPP is doing likewise. Jose Maria Sison, CPP founder, said the revolutionary movement is studying how it can participate in the 1992 elections even if the CPP-New People's Army-National Democratic Front are banned from doing so. Only the underground movement's democratic and legal organizations can participate.

[Sison] The revolutionary movement is preparing for the elections. The underground organization is studying how its democratic and legal groups can take advantage of the opportunities which could be provided by the electoral process.

[Macalma] The underground movement believes that Senator Jovito Salonga of the Liberal Party, Vice President Laurel of the Nacionalista Party, and Speaker

Ramon Mitra Jr of the Struggle of Philippine Democrats are seriously considering running in the 1992 elections if President Aquino and Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos do not participate.

Jose Maria Sison said that Ramos has an edge over the others because of his political mass base, which is led by the military.

[Sison] His support will be fascist groups, which he is establishing, paramilitary forces and similar groups, like the National Alliance for Democracy. Ramos expects the fascist groups outside the military and the military itself to be his political stage. [end recording]

Columnist Views NPA's Political Objectives

HK0205043189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 2 May 89 pp 1, 3

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "What NPA (New People's Army) Attacks Hope to Achieve"]

[Text] The New People's Army appears to have intensified its urban guerrilla warfare strategy with the recent emerging pattern of assassination of soldiers and the killing two weeks ago of U.S. Army Col James Rowe of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group (Jusmag). What's more significant is that the killing of Col Rowe indicates a qualitative change in the urban warfare strategy—the change being that an increasing number of American servicemen has been the target of attacks.

It is not useful to explain the attacks as "desperate acts" of a harassed insurgency movement. This explanation does not say much about why more and more American servicemen have become victims. The clue to this shift in strategy lies in determining its possible political impact—given that the guerrillas do not kill for the sake of killing. Guerrilla assassinations nearly always have a political objective.

The killing of American soldiers or the attack on the periphery of U.S. military installations is a political action intended to create a crisis in the relationship between the U.S. and the Aquino Government, a crisis between elements of the coalition supporting the Government and, in a broader sense, a crisis of confidence in the democratic restoration efforts of the Government. The attacks are intended to show that the Government is unable to protect the U.S. military bases and military personnel here, the implication being that the Government is an unreliable ally and therefore unworthy of further political support. The American ambassador, Nicholas Platt, seems to have understood this message clearly. That is why he lost no time issuing a statement that the Rowe killing will not "alter in any way U.S. policy support for Philippine democracy".

However, it takes more than political assassinations to bring the U.S. to withdraw support from the Aquino Government. It must be demonstrated that the Government is so utterly incompetent and corrupt and has lost the support of the majority of the population before the U.S. makes a move. That happened in the U.S. support for the Marcos regime. The Reagan Administration withdrew support from the regime only after it became clear that it had lost legitimacy, that regime support had disintegrated, especially from the armed forces, and that it could no longer govern effectively.

Such is not yet the case of the Aquino Government, although its performance in the sphere of giving political direction is not brilliant.

In this respect, the communist strategy and that of the ultra-Right, which is forever plotting to overthrow the Government, have something in common. Both are directed at American reaction to Philippine situations. In this sense, they are underestimating the autonomous dynamics of Philippine society to effect change and overestimating American influence over political events in this country. I think it is more realistic to pay close attention to our internal dynamics than to believe uncritically that the stability of any Philippine government depends upon the blessings or frowns of Uncle Sam.

Overestimating the U.S. role in our political stability is one form of colonial mentality. It gives little credit to our capacity to shape events and our national destiny. The Edsa uprising was not an American creation. The U.S. dumped Ferdinand Marcos and shifted policy only because it was forced by circumstances to do so.

So the perfunctory reassurance by Mr Platt that the Aquino Government continued to have U.S. support following the Rowe killing is unnecessary. If the U.S. perceives that the Aquino government is no longer able to govern and, what is more, if there is an available alternative to President Aquino at the moment, it will not hesitate to consider other options.

The fact is that the U.S. cannot be unhappy about the Aquino Government's backing of the military campaign against the insurgents.

The U.S. may not be happy about the recurrent lapses into drift and the periodic vacuum created by the Aquino government, but this is better, in terms of protecting U.S. interests, than the alternative offered by Vice President Laurel or by the fascist renegades symbolized by ex-Col. Gregorio Honasan.

Democracy is not always the cradle of geniuses in political leadership. It is the a laboratory for mediocrity—and that is what we are getting from the Aquino leadership.

However, there are areas where the government can be in jeopardy from further political assassinations. If the urban guerrilla warfare goes out of hand, business confidence in the government could easily erode, shaking political stability and setting back economic recovery.

The importance of the economy to the stability and survival of the Aquino government is well understood by the NPA, as well as by the ultra-Right renegades, although it can be said of the communists that they have an alternative political and social program to offer while the extreme Right aims only at grabbing political power for its own sake.

Thus attacks that can disrupt economic recovery have a clear logic in the violent quest for state power.

The present recovery, regardless of how it is being explained, creates jobs and brings money to pockets of some people. It may not be closing the gap between the rich and the poor—it takes a conscious redistributive policy to reduce this imbalance of wealth—but it brings incomes.

Creation of jobs and incomes moderates revolutionary fervor and makes people less inclined to take up violence to change the political and social order. It also expands the middle class, which, if materially fulfilled, is reluctant to take up the cudgels of the revolution.

This is why it makes sense to explain the urban warfare strategy as an action designed to create a crisis of confidence that can, at this stage of our economic recovery, disrupt its rhythm.

In executing a shift in urban strategy, the NPA exhibits political sense which cannot be countered by shallow explanations about "desperate acts" or by a campaign of repression against non-violent political activists.

The danger that this urban warfare strategy poses for the NPA is a possible urban backlash which sets back efforts to mobilize the cities behind the revolution. Thus crisis creation can be a double bladed instrument.

Thailand

Drug Patent Law, Import of Cigarettes Viewed
BK0205045189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
2 May 89 p 3

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Public Health Minister Chuan Likphai said that he has asked Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to inform US Vice President Dan Quayle when he visits here tomorrow that Thailand will not amend the drug patent law as requested by the United States.

He said he had sent a request to Gen Chatchai two weeks ago to make the US understand that Thailand cannot amend the law until after the Uruguay round of GATT.

Mr Chuan said he had also asked the Premier to talk to Mr Quayle about US pressure on Thailand to import cigarettes or face sanctions under Section 301.

He said smoking is opposed in the United States because it is addictive so it is unfair for the US to pressure Thailand to buy cigarettes.

Columnist Views Bilateral Relations With U.S.

BK0205044389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
2 May 89 p 5

[From the "Afterthought" column by Likhit Thirawekhin: "Thai-US. Ties Reexamined"]

[Text] The third Thai-US bilateral relations seminar, held in San Francisco between April 3-7, revealed a number of salient points which merit serious attention. If anything, the participation by scholars, parliamentarians and government and military officials, reflected the seriousness of the undertaking.

As to be expected, a wide range of subjects and issues on the Thai-US relations were discussed but, repeatedly, the issues of ailing US economy marked by fiscal and trade deficits, intellectual property rights (IPR) and the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) were featured.

The seminar was sponsored by The Asia Foundation, the Faculty of Political Science of Chulalongkorn University and the Institute of East Asian Studies, University of California at Berkeley.

On the issue of the US economy, there was a mixed picture. There were those who believed that the US economy was picking up and might very well be on the way to recovery or even trade balance. On the other hand, a pessimistic picture was still looming which meant in essence that the US would continue to experience economic difficulties characterised by big consumption through imports, a decrease in savings and an increase in foreign debt. As a result, the US would *willy nilly* try to shore up its economy by protectionism. Such issues as GSP and IPR would continue to dominate the scene, especially at Thai-US trade negotiations.

Thus, despite the amicable atmosphere at the seminar, no one could deny the fact that differences in both perceptions and attitudes on both sides are there. This would inevitably lead to the need for more negotiations to solve the differences. Indeed, an MP from one major Thai political party jokingly suggested that the issues of GSP and IPR should be buried temporarily and both parties should go out for dinner, to be followed by the singing of the song "Whatever Will Be Will Be!"

That the issue of IPR was viewed or perceived differently by the US and Thai sides is readily understandable. The US side felt that the issue was legal, moral and

economic. Protection of scientific or literary creativeness is to encourage advancement. Furthermore, it was also morally binding for any civilised society to respect intellectual property rights by adhering to copyrights and patent laws.

But in the final analysis, IPR is an economic item. It has a price like any other commodity. As such, it must be protected and those who want access to it should pay. While no decent individual will dispute the above arguments, there are different interpretations of the scope and length of time of IPR protection. There are also the delicate legal aspects which need to be further sorted out. However, it would be clear that this thorny issue would continue to capture the mind and energy of the authorities concerned in both countries well into the future. It is only hoped that with good will and a more receptive attitude on both sides the issue will be eventually settled.

On the Thai-US relations in general and security matters in particular, it was felt that after the Vietnam War, the US has distanced itself from Asia, leaving the conflicts to be handled or settled by the nations of the region. This was necessitated by the change in the power configuration. The world has turned from a bipolarity into a multipolarity. And as the countries of Asia, including Thailand, made remarkable success in their economy, the patron-client type of relationship was transformed into one of equals. This is where tension and conflict might be expected to grow. There would have to be a period of adjustment for both sides.

It was concluded that the Thai-US relationship would no longer be *special* as it once was, but become more business-like on a more equal footing. But given the long years of friendly relations between the peoples of both countries, there was a strong feeling that at the personal level, the relationship would continue to be healthy and amicable, and this probably could help ease the tension brought about by conflicts of interest in other areas. The significance of the people-to-people diplomacy was clearly expounded by Dr Wiwat Mungkandi in his excellent essay on the perception of the Thai people on the Thai-US relations.

There is then the defensive attitude entertained by some Americans about the decline of the US. To be sure, the ailing US economy is something one cannot deny but it is still the biggest economy in the world. It has great potential for recovery. It has a firm infrastructure. More importantly, its level of technological development is still unsurpassed. Even in the area of defence, one would have to admit that the US still has the clout, especially in the area of "Star Wars" and other sophisticated weaponry.

But most importantly, the US democratic system is still a working system which guarantees freedom and fundamental rights of mankind. It may have its flaws but it is working successfully and healthily. It serves as cushion for a market economy, something which China, the

Soviet Union and even Vietnam try to emulate, albeit partly. There is thus no wisdom for the Americans to indulge in pessimism which only would become a self-fulfilling prophecy.

One last point of significance is the fact that the US is a huge market for exports from Japan, the Asian NICs [newly industrialized countries] and Thailand. A healthy US economy will serve the interests of these countries. Indeed, a decline in the US market may spell doom for these countries and affect the world economy. A healthy US economy is a *sine qua non* of a healthy world economy.

One is reminded of a movie in which a US marine corps was embarking on a dangerous mission against the Germans during World War Two. The commanding officer of the unit flatly told his men: "There is one thing I would like to ask of you all, don't die!" This may aptly apply to the present state of the US economy.

Hun Sen To Meet Chatchai 6 May in Bangkok
BK0205074989 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan confirmed to reporters at Government House this morning before attending a Cabinet meeting that a draft bill on establishing a social welfare and labor ministry would be proposed at today's cabinet session. He added that there should be no problems on this issue.

Asked about a report that Hun Sen, leader of the Heng Samrin regime in Cambodia, will meet him, the prime minister said that Hun Sen will meet him on 6 May after Hun Sen has completed talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Jakarta. The prime minister said that this meeting will take place at his residence in Bangkok as he treats this meeting as a private one.

Takeshita Speaks on ASEAN Relations
BK3004014089 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Apr 89 pp 1-2

[Text] Japan's Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and his 60-member delegation arrived here yesterday evening for a four-day official visit aiming to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

In a speech upon arrival, Takeshita, who made Thailand the first stop of his nine-day ASEAN tour, said he hoped to further expand the scope of Japan's relations with ASEAN as a unit in addition to widening bilateral relations with individual ASEAN countries.

Since assuming his position, Takeshita said he has been promoting the International Cooperation Initiative around the three pillars of cooperating for peace,

strengthening international cultural exchange, and expanding Japanese official development assistance. "All of this with the aim of enabling Japan to contribute to a better world," he said.

"The ASEAN region is one of the most important areas for this International Cooperation Initiative, and I would like to take this opportunity to promote even more cooperative relations with the ASEAN countries."

The Japanese leader, who appeared solemn, and his wife Naoko were greeted upon arrival at Bangkok's Air Force base by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and his wife Bunruan, Chatchai's deputy Phichai Rattakun, and Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan.

The Japanese premier is the senior-most politician on the tour. He is not accompanied by any other minister in his government.

As earlier predicted, no Japanese businessmen and less [as published] Bangkok-based Japanese reporters showed up to welcome Takeshita, who announced Tuesday that he would resign over the Recruit share bribery scandal.

A Japanese reporter said if Takeshita had delayed the announcement of his impending resignation, more reporters would have accompanied him on the trip. Instead some 40 reporters were covering the tour of the Japanese leader.

Takeshita, who was making his fourth visit to Thailand, received the customary 19 gun-salutes and was escorted by Premier Chatchai on his inspection of the guard of honour.

Today the two premiers have a golf date at 9.30 am at Nawathani Golf Course. Takeshita will later pay a courtesy call on Chatchai at 7.30 pm at Government House and later attend a reception dinner hosted to welcome him.

A delegation source said Takeshita's talks with General Chatchai and other ASEAN leaders will focus on the Kampuchean issue. The Japanese premier is keen to hear their views on the continued joint efforts to seek a solution to the problem.

The official said that Japan wants to reaffirm its willingness to help in the reconstruction of post-war Indochina after a comprehensive settlement to the Kampuchean issue. This includes total withdrawal of foreign troops from that war-ravaged country and its people must have free and fair elections to determine their own future.

Another point is that any settlement must ensure long-term security to Indochina's neighbouring countries.

On bilateral basis, trade talks will also be high on the agenda for Takeshita and Chatchai, particularly the increasing deficit in Thailand's trade with Japan.

The Japanese premier is expected to inform Chatchai [of] a cut of the interest rate on the 15th yen loan for Thailand from 2.9 percent to 2.7 percent. He may also announce assistance in the construction of a long overpass on Rama IV Road [in Bangkok].

Takeshita had cancelled his planned working breakfast today with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which a Japanese Embassy official said was due to some conflicts of schedule. He also put off a meeting with Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

A Vietnamese Embassy official said the meeting had to be cancelled due to inconvenience.

Takeshita will have an audience with His Majesty the King on Monday evening and will later meet Japanese residents in Thailand. He is scheduled to leave Tuesday morning for Malaysia. Three other ASEAN countries that he will visit are Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

But a delegation member said Takeshita will make an announcement in Jakarta related to his visit to ASEAN. The Japanese leader is expected to end his premiership next month now that the lower house of the Diet has passed the national budget for fiscal 1989. Passage of the upper house is just a question of formality.

Takeshita announced on Tuesday that he would resign after the budget was passed by the Diet. It is not yet known who will succeed him.

Discusses U.S., Canada Roles

BK0205013189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
2 May 89 p 2

[Text] The United States and Canada should participate in Australia's proposed Asia-Pacific trade body, Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told Premeir Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday.

Mr Takeshita said the North American neighbours would be vital components in the realisation of the trade and cooperation bloc proposed by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

The Japanese leader further suggested a Chinese role in the grouping, which would contribute to free trade, merited discussion.

Gen Chatchai told his guest he hoped Japan would consult ASEAN in exploring the possibility of such cooperation, and Mr Takeshita said Tokyo would keep in close contact with Bangkok on the issue.

During the meeting, Gen Chatchai voiced concern about the trade deficit with Japan, and the Kampuchean peace process.

Mr Takeshita reiterated Japan's contribution to a Kampuchean settlement by financing a peace-keeping force and providing non-military personnel.

After the session, Cabinet ministers held a plenary meeting in which they made requests to Japan about cooperation focusing on the trade deficit and technological transfer.

Generally, Thailand urged Japan to increase imports from Thailand, especially goods manufactured by Japanese investors, and grant preferential tariff treatment for agricultural produce.

The Agriculture Ministry asked Japan to maintain the level of assistance under the Food Promotion Project.

In recent years, Japan has gradually decreased assistance to the project in which it supplies fertiliser and pesticides on grounds domestic per capita income has increased steadily.

However, the ministry argued that the per capita income of farmers remains low.

The Commerce Ministry proposed Japan rectify the trade imbalance by lowering tariffs for tropical products, especially frozen pineapple and canned bamboo shoots.

Japan enjoyed a 1988 trade surplus of \$2.4 billion, which represents 75 percent of Thailand's global deficit.

The Industry Ministry called for assistance in technology transfer, especially training experts for petrochemical industries, and the Board of Investment requested higher quality investment to facilitate technology transfer.

The Finance Ministry, meanwhile, expressed hope Japan would approve Thailand's proposal for the forthcoming yen loan.

Mr Takeshita, who invited Gen Chatchai to Tokyo, said Japan's ministries would look at the points raised and Thailand would be informed of the response.

Japan will send a high-level survey mission to Thailand for consultations on economic cooperation, he said.

Unveils Cambodian Peace Plan

OW0105124789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT
1 May 89

[Text] Bangkok, May 1 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Monday that Japan supports resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk as leader of Kampuchea in a four-point initiative to end an 11-year war in the country.

Takeshita also called for complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, establishment of an international control mechanism to monitor the troop pull-out, prevention of the Khmer Rouge from returning to power, and general elections under Sihanouk's leadership, Japanese officials said.

The peace initiative was presented in a meeting between Takeshita and his Thai counterpart Chatchai Chunhawan.

Saying that the 11-year-old Kampuchean problem is moving toward a political solution, Takeshita told Chatchai that Japan and Thailand can help each other in Kampuchea's economic reconstruction after peace has been restored.

"I like (Chatchai's) idea very much that Indochina should be turned from a battlefield into a market place," Takeshita was quoted as saying in the two-hour meeting held in the Thai prime minister's office.

Two senior (Japanese) Foreign Ministry officials met Sihanouk on Sunday to discuss the Kampuchean problem.

There was speculation that Takeshita and Sihanouk may meet here but they could not do so due to their tight schedule, according to Japanese sources.

Sihanouk left here Sunday for Jakarta and talks with Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government Tuesday and Wednesday in the latest attempt to end the conflict through negotiations.

"I am ready to soften my stance," Sihanouk said upon arriving in Jakarta.

Takeshita arrived here Saturday to begin a nine-day swing of five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN).

He will leave for Kuala Lumpur Tuesday on the second leg of the tour which will also take him to Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

On other matters of regional concern, Chatchai called on Japan to consult with ASEAN countries in order to promote its initiative to establish a forum for closer economic and trade relations in the Asia-Pacific Region.

While Chatchai asked if the United States and China should also be accepted as members of such a forum, Takeshita said the United States and Canada should join the group but did not comment on China, according to the sources.

Japan has proposed convening a meeting of trade ministers from Asia and Pacific countries later this year.

A senior official of Japan's International Trade and Industry Ministry earlier said the six ASEAN countries, the United States, Australia, Canada and South Korea would be "core" members of the forum.

Takeshita said he is well aware of the importance of Thailand's geopolitical location bordering Burma, Kampuchea and Laos.

The Thai prime minister also took the opportunity to urge Japan to increase imports of Thai products in order to reduce his country's trade deficit, which reached 24 billion dollars with Japan in 1988.

Japan is Thailand's largest trading partner. Total bilateral trade reached 7.9 billion dollars last year.

Chatchai asked Takeshita to determine whether Japan can apply preferential tariffs for industrial goods manufactured by Japanese companies and joint ventures operating in Thailand, they said.

Describing Thailand as one of the most important countries in Japan's economic aid program, Takeshita said the government will soon send a high-powered mission to Bangkok to study ways to make implementation of Japan's economic assistance more effective.

Takeshita also offered grant aid to Thailand for construction of a 1.5-kilometer-long bridge along Rama IV Road to help reduce chronic traffic congestion on Bangkok's major boulevard.

Takeshita invited Chatchai to visit Japan, the officials said.

After the meeting with Chatchai, Takeshita was given an audience by King Phumiphon Adunyadet at the palace.

Takeshita earlier met Thai police officials and thanked them for their rescue of Japanese businessman Yoshiaki Asao, who was kidnapped from his home in Vientiane in March.

A guest of honor at a banquet hosted by the Thai premier late Sunday night, Takeshita hailed the economic development of Thailand, one of the fastest growing economies in the ASEAN region as well as a major target of Japan's growing overseas investment.

Departs for Malaysia

BK0205023089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0210 GMT
2 May 89

[Text] Bangkok, May 2 (AFP)—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Tuesday left here for an official visit to Malaysia, the second leg of his five-nation tour of Southeast Asia, a Thai Government official said.

Mr. Takeshita was seen off at Bangkok's Don Muang military airport by his Thai counterpart Chatchai Chunhawan and other ranking Thai leaders, the official said.

Nguyen Co Thach, Sitthi Discuss Cambodia
BK0105071889 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Chet Sutcharitkun, director general of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, reported on talks between Nguyen Co Thach, SRV deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The two ministers exchanged views on the settlement of the Cambodian problem. They agreed that since all sides have begun to make more compromises with each other, positive progress in the Cambodian problem could therefore be expected, and in the process, Thailand and Vietnam will try to help all parties concerned reach an agreement.

Nguyen Co Thach reaffirmed that Vietnam will pull out all its troops from Cambodia by September this year. He pointed out that Vietnam has drawn back its military forces 30 km from the Thai borderline.

The two ministers also discussed bilateral cooperation in economy, trade, and investment between Thailand and Vietnam after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. They agreed that cooperation should be extended to other countries also.

Hope Expressed for Mending of ANZUS Rift
BK2804041189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
28 Apr 89 p 4

[Editorial: "New Zealand's Waiting Chair"]

[Text] US Vice President Dan Quayle arrived in Australia this week just in time to hear New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange's pronouncement that the military alliance linking the three countries was dead. That should not have come as a surprise to Mr Quayle. If not dead, the ANZUS [Australia, New Zealand, United States] alliance has been gravely ill for the past four years.

Technically, however, ANZUS is still alive, if not necessarily kicking. The New Zealand government is scheduled to discuss an official withdrawal from the pact on Monday, but a final decision on the matter is not expected for some time. It appears that, Mr Lange's doom-crying notwithstanding, ANZUS will remain for a while longer in the state of limbo that came about in 1985 when the US slapped Wellington on the wrist for banning ships carrying nuclear weapons from visiting local ports. In that US policy is to neither confirm nor deny the existence of nuclear arms aboard ships and airplanes, the New Zealand ban effectively barred all American Navy vessels from stopping by.

As far as military alliances go, ANZUS was from that point on not much to talk about. New Zealand would not let American ships drop anchor; Washington would not share strategic intelligence with Wellington. Stuck in the middle were the Australians, who tried to soothe hurt feelings without taking sides. When push came to shove, Canberra made it clear that Australian-US military ties would remain 100 percent, nuclear arms or not.

Why then did Mr Lange choose just now to revive the stalemated issue? He issued his death warrant while on a semi-official tour of the US and quickly drew criticism from back home that he had not consulted his cabinet or warned the Americans or Australians that he had made up his mind to pull New Zealand out of the pact. Mr Lange denies that he took all concerned by surprise. He says New Zealand's estranged ANZUS partners were well aware of "the details of the debate". Actually, it seems that the US and Australia had been apprised only that Wellington was considering a pullout. Consideration and firm intent are two different things.

Some analysts say Mr Lange was trying to revive anti-nuclear fervour at home in hopes of salvaging his popularity, now at its lowest since he came to power in 1984. If so, then Mr Lange's political motive is understandable, though his method questionable. Beating the ANZUS alliance with a stick may score some points with the electorate, but it is an unnecessary, perhaps rash reaction to what is essentially a difference of opinion between friends.

Nothing is to be gained by the total collapse of ANZUS. An official parting of ways would likely affect both Pacific and Southeast Asian regional stability. With the US bases in the Philippines now a political hot potato, and the Soviets making bolder advances towards expanding their influence throughout Australasia, it is untimely for New Zealand to wash its hands of a once-effective relationship. The dispute in fact seems more a personal row between Mr Lange and Washington than a full-blown conflict between nations.

The US vice president, Mr Quayle, sounded a correctly conciliatory note when he said "there is still a chair at the table" for New Zealand. It is hoped that Mr Lange will have the composure, now that he has vented his spleen, to sit down again and deal with the problem in a more mature fashion.

Vietnam

Do Muoi Attends Hanoi May Day Meeting
BK0105153489 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT
1 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 1—A mass meeting was held in Hanoi yesterday to mark the international labour day and the 14th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam (April 30).

It was attended by Do Muoi, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Minister; Pham The Duet, secretary of both the party Central Committee and the Hanoi Party Committee; Tran Tan, member of the party Central Committee and mayor of Hanoi; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; and representatives of various public offices and mass organizations in the city.

In his commemorative speech, Nguyen Hong Quan, member of the secretariat of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers (CVW) and president of the Hanoi Labour Union, highlighted the achievements recorded by the Hanoians in the defence and construction of the country in general and Hanoi in particular. In Ho Chi Minh City, a trade fair, a Vietnamese film week and art performances have been organized on occasion of the liberation of the city 14 years ago. A song contest for students in southern provinces has begun for the same purpose.

Report on Bangkok Seminar on Indochina

BK2904144589 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] A seminar under the theme "Indochina from a Battlefield to a Marketplace" concluded successfully in Bangkok on Friday [28 April]. The seminar was organized at the initiative of the Thai newspaper THE NATION, the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, and the Thai Commerce Council. Present at the seminar were about 600 delegates, including many leaders of Thailand, Vietnam, the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea], and more than 100 journalists.

Addressing the seminar, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan expressed his satisfaction at prospects for peace and security in the region. He also expressed his hope that one day Southeast Asia will be united. Thailand, ASEAN, and together with Burma, Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam, will coordinate their actions for peace and prosperity. Prime Minister Chatchai noted that one day the Mekong River no longer be a river dividing opposing sides but will become a joint estuary of all friends and neighbors.

For their part, the delegates from Vietnam, Laos, and the PRK welcomed the clear-sighted policy of Prime Minister Chatchai. They pointed to the need to develop economic cooperation among countries in the region.

All the participants at the seminar held that this was an important event marking a new stage in the cause for peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia.

Further on Nguyen Van Linh's Cuba Visit

Interviewed on Talks

FL2804184389 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Apr 89

["Exclusive" interview with Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, by Nyuska Gonzalez; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Gonzalez] What can you tell us about your current talks with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, your visit to Cuba, and what objectives have you met up until now?

[Nguyen Van Linh in Vietnamese with simultaneous Spanish translation] On this occasion, we have talked about how to continue strengthening the friendship and cooperation ties between Cuba and Vietnam. We will always remember the words Fidel said during the years of our anti-Yankee resistance war: Cuba is ready to give, for Vietnam, its own blood.

During the reconstruction years of our country, Cuba also has given us vast multifaceted aid.

In our talks with Comrade Fidel Castro and with the other leaders of the Cuban Revolution, we have noted a unanimity of opinions in many areas. This makes me and our delegation very happy.

In conclusion, our delegation's visit to Cuba, despite its brevity, has been very productive. The visit has helped to increase socialist relations between the two countries.

I take this opportunity to say on Cuban television that I convey my greetings and congratulations to the Cuban workers.

Discusses Cambodia

FL2904021589 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0000 GMT 29 Apr 89

["Exclusive" interview with Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam's Central Committee, by Nyuska Gonzalez; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Gonzalez] Regarding Kampuchea, we know that Vietnam played an important role in the negotiated peace in this conflict, we know Vietnam's position in favor of reaching an agreement, and we also know that Vietnam has decided to withdraw its troops before the year ends, next September to be exact. What can you tell us about this situation, what are your opinions, and what may happen in the future?

[Nguyen Van Linh] Now, with the complete withdrawal of our troops from Kampuchea, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam demand that, in relation to our action, no country continue to give aid to the other parties in Cambodia. They should put an end to that aid to eliminate any possibility of having the genocidal regime return to Kampuchea. This is not only the position of the three countries in Indochina, but also the demand of various other countries, including the United States. This is why we believe we should begin to mobilize a world public opinion with the hope that all other countries put an end to giving aid to the reactionary forces in Cambodia. This will avoid the return of these forces who are against the people of Cambodia.

Now fine, after having reached a solution, how does the political regime in Kampuchea conform to this? How do the forces in Kampuchea structure themselves? That then becomes the internal affairs of Cambodia, and they should solve this by talks and discussions among themselves. The other countries should not intervene. Not only should they end all aid to the Khmer Rouge, they should also avoid all intervention in the internal affairs of Cambodia.

Signs Cooperation Agreement

*BK3004155089 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT
30 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30—A document on "the basic orientations for long-term cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba" was signed in Havana yesterday.

Signatories were Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of both the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

The signing was witnessed on the Vietnamese side, by Mrs Ngo Thi Hue, Dao Duy Tung, Le Phuoc Tho, Dau Ngoc Xuan, Le Xuan Tung, Nguyen Dy Nien, and Vietnamese ambassador to Cuba Do Van Tai, and on the Cuban side by Vilma Espin, Yolanda Ferrer, Jose Ramon Balaguer, Cuban Ambassador to Vietnam Armando Saucedo Yero.

After the signing, Nguyen Van Linh and Fidel Castro raised toasts to the further consolidation and development of the close solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

Cubans Build Hanoi-Da Nang Microwave Link

*BK2804090889 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT
28 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 28 (OANA-ECOVNA)—The installation of a microwave line linking Hanoi to Da Nang, capital of the central province of Quang Nam-Da Nang, has been basically completed with Cuban assistance.

The 700-km line consists of 266 telephone channels, 206 two-way telegraph channels, a black-and-white television channel, and a radio channel. When fully completed, the line will also service Nam Dinh, Thanh Hoa, Vinh, Dong Hoi and Hue.

Thirty-nine Cuban specialists have worked together with Vietnamese in surveying, designing, building, and installing all the 18 stations along the line.

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